REPORT ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR

1948-49

VOLUME I

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No. 270-F/49

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS,
Dated 3rd November 1949.

From

SRI D. S. REDDI, M.A. (OXON.),
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

[*Subject.*—Report on Public Instruction—1948-49.]

I have the honour to submit herewith the Report on Public Instruction in the Province for 1948-49.

I. CHIEF EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Government sanctioned the opening of a Second Grade College at Cuddapah which was the only district without facilities for Collegiate education.

2. The Government College, Mangalore, was raised to the status of First Grade by the opening of B.A. classes in Mathematics and Economics and B.Com. course. The High School department attached to the College was abolished and the Middle School with the Training Section was transferred to the control of the District Educational Officer.

3. Honours course in Geography was started in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, on an Inter-Collegiate University Co-operative basis. Besides, Mathematics and Tamil under Part III of the B.A. course were also introduced.

4. In order to develop the research side and to admit a larger number of students in the B.A. and B.Sc. courses in the Presidency College, Government decided on the abolition of the Intermediate classes of the College and transfer of the students to the Government Muslim College. Government also appointed a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri C. V. Raman to advise them regarding the development of the college into a Research institution. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

5. The Engineering College, Anantapur, which was located at Guindy, was moved to Anantapur and located in the Dehydration Factory buildings which have been purchased by Government.

6. Government have appointed a Special Committee consisting of the Chief Engineer as Chairman, Joint Consulting Architect and the Principals of all the Engineering Colleges as members to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of permanent buildings for the three new Engineering Colleges. The committee is expected to conclude their sittings shortly and forward their report.

7. As in the case of Government Secondary and Special Schools, the inspection and audit of accounts of Government Colleges were considered necessary in view of the heavy financial—public and quasi-public—transactions in those institutions. The Government accordingly sanctioned for one year a staff of one Superintendent and two clerks for the Director's office for this purpose. In view of the fact that the scheme has been considered necessary by the Director, the Government have sanctioned the continuance of the staff for another year.

8. In G.O. Ms. No. 509, Education, dated 24th February 1949, Government directed that stipends at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem be paid to students belonging to Harijan and Backward communities undergoing B.T. or B.Ed. training with effect from 1948–49 for two years.

9. A liberal policy was continued to be followed in the matter of granting permission to open new secondary schools during the year. As many as 107 new secondary schools were opened during 1948–49 and many schools were permitted to develop by opening higher forms.

10. Free education of Harijan pupils in classes 1 to 5 and Forms I to VI for a period of ten years was ordered in G.O. No. 2260, Education, dated 10th September 1948, and G.O. No. 1667, Education, dated 29th June 1948, the expenditure being met from the Harijan Uplift Fund.

11. The Director of Public Instruction was empowered to debar managements or correspondents of aided secondary schools for proved charges of malpractice, corruption or maladministration.

12. Government ordered that schools opened before 1st April 1940 be exempted from creating an endowment, that schools opened between 1st April 1940 and 31st March 1948 be allowed five years to gradually build up the endowment and that schools opened after April 1948 be allowed no relaxation of the endowment condition. But this order stands modified by G.O. No. 1657, Education, dated 20th May 1949, whereby schools opened before June 1948 stand completely exempted from the endowment condition.

Government accepted the Director's suggestion that a distinction be made at the High School stage and ordered that an endowment of Rs. 20,000 be insisted in respect of schools where High School forms have been opened recently though the middle school may stand exempted from the endowment condition.

13. In G.O. Ms. No. 1715, Education, dated 7th July 1948, Government sanctioned the holding of a supplementary S.S.L.C. Public Examination in October every year. The number of chances

for appearing for the examination in the case of pupils belonging to communities other than Harijans has been raised from three to four and for Harijans from four to five.

14. Rule 37 of Madras Educational Rules was amended making it obligatory on the part of the headmasters of secondary schools to admit into Form IV without any test pupils who pass the E.S.L.C. Examination or Sanskrit Entrance Examination with English as optional subject.

15. In G.O. No. 1129, Education, dated 3rd May 1948, Government directed that Advisory Committees be constituted for each secondary school under local bodies.

16. Hitherto, only such of the local body secondary schools as were opened prior to the year 1930 were eligible for building grant. But Government have relaxed this ban and permitted all secondary schools under the local bodies to be eligible for building grants irrespective of the date of their opening but they have fixed the maximum amount of provincial subsidy to each scheme as Rs. 35,000 or half the cost whichever is less so as to allow more schemes to be benefited.

Just as in the case of building grants referred to above, the question of lifting the similar ban in regard to equipment and playground grants to local body secondary schools has been under the consideration of Government. Recently the former question has been decided and Government have lifted the ban while the latter question is still under consideration.

17. During the year under report, Government ordered the introduction of the Reorganized Scheme of Secondary Education in Forms I and IV. The scheme will be extended to Forms II and V during 1949–50 and to Forms III and VI during 1950–51.

The chief features of the scheme are the introduction of—

(i) Arts and crafts.

(ii) Citizenship training and activities to make pupils physically fit and useful citizens and to make them resourceful and self-reliant.

(iii) Bifurcated courses.

Syllabuses in the various subjects of the school curriculum were drafted by specially constituted sub-comittees and finalized after obtaining the opinion of the teaching profession, the public and the Board of Secondary Education.

18. Under the reorganization of Secondary Education, Government in their Memorandum No. 57876-B1/48-2, Education, dated 23rd August 1948, constituted two sub-committees one to fix the technical qualifications of Art Masters in Secondary Schools under Aesthetic courses and the other to consider the form of tests for the activities and arts and crafts.

19. The scheme of visual education introduced in 1947–48 was also worked out during the year under report. A central film library has been organized and 212 films have been purchased for being sent out to various educational institutions on a nominal hire.

20. The Government approved the construction of Basic Training School buildings at a cost of Rs. 1·2 lakhs each for ten schools during the year under report. It is proposed to open nine new Basic Training Schools in the new buildings now under construction and to convert six Government Training Schools into Basic Training Schools during 1949–50. The Government have also approved the proposal to construct new buildings for ten more Basic Training Schools and sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 12 lakhs for the construction of buildings for Basic Schools during 1949-1950—Rs. 5 lakhs for those under private management, Rs. 5 lakhs for those under local bodies and Rs. 2 lakhs for those under Government management.

21. In G.O. No. 2697, Education, dated 28th October 1948, the Government constituted the Basic Training School-Leaving Certificate Board consisting of seven members with Sri V. R. Ranganathan, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet, as Chairman.

22. The Advisory Board on Basic Education constituted in G.O. No. 2241, Education, dated 22nd November 1946, was dissolved during the year and a Basic Education Sub-committee with ten members was constituted instead in G.O. No. 221, Education, dated 29th January 1949.

23. With a view to implement the policy of the Government in regard to the conversion of the existing training schools into Basic Training Schools and to the opening of new Basic Training Schools 12 graduate trained teachers from Government service were deputed to Sewagram for retraining in Basic Education. Besides, 67 graduate trained teachers, three from the Madras Educational Service, 53 from the Subordinate Educational Service and 11 from aided training schools were deputed for retaining in Basic Education in the Basic Training Schools, Perianaickenpalayam and Pentapadu. In addition to the above, retraining for 159 teachers of the Secondary and Elementary Grades was also arranged during the year under report. It is also proposed to depute 125 graduate trained and 105 secondary and Elementary Grade Teachers for retraining in Basic Education during 1949–50 in the following centres :—

(1) Sewagram.
(2) Perianaickenpalayam.
(3) Pentapadu.
(4) Cuddalore.

24. With a view to bring out books in Tamil for Basic Schools, the Government sanctioned the appointment of an editor and a sub-editor. They are working at Perianaickenpalayam. An editor and sub-editor have also been sanctioned for writing books in Telugu.

25. With a view to study the system of Basic Education in Bihar, Sri R. V. Rudrappaswami, Basic Education Officer, and Sri K. Arunachalam were deputed to Patna.

26. It was found that the control of elementary education by two sets of officers (District Educational Officers in the case of Boys'

and the Inspectresses in the case of Girls' Schools) led to a great deal of administrative difficulties as well as delays. With a view to avoid these, Government directed that the elementary schools for girls together with the Sub-Assistant Inspectresses under the control of the Inspectresses should be transferred to the District Educational Officers. The designation of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress was also changed to Deputy Inspector.

27. To enforce effective supervision over the scheme of compulsion, Government sanctioned 60 posts of Attendance Officers in the cadre of Junior Deputy Inspectors to be tried as an experiment in a few districts.

28. Government approved the proposal for the monthly payment of grant to aided elementary schools instead of quarterly payment hitherto. The scheme was given effect to from March 1949—the first monthly payment for January 1949 being made in March 1949.

29. Government passed orders permitting the payment of dearness allowance to teachers in Aided Elementary Schools at Government rates with effect from 1st January 1948.

30. Extension of compulsory elementary education in rural areas was not sanctioned by Government during the year 1948–49. The results of the compulsion introduced during the years 1945–46, 1946–47, 1947–48 are being watched.

31. The Government in their Order No. 846, Education, dated 9th April 1948, approved the following scheme of Adult Education for 1948–49 :—

(1) Opening of adult literacy schools for liquidating illiteracy among adults.

(2) Training of staff for adult literacy work.

(3) Opening of rural colleges.

(4) Training for citizenship and for leaders in youth movement.

(5) Training camps for social service workers.

(6) Visual instruction.

One hundred aided adult literacy schools were sanctioned in 1948–49. Three batches of training courses for training of teachers for adult literacy work were also organized. The draft rules for recognition and aid to rural colleges are being finalized. Training courses in adult literacy work were organized for student volunteers from different colleges in the City of Madras.

32. To improve the working of the library system in the Province, the Madras Public Libraries Act (Act No. XXIV of 1948) has been passed into law. The rules under the Act are under the consideration of Government. Government have decided to depute four persons at Government cost for training in Diploma course in Library Science. It is proposed to open a children's library containing text-books of foreign countries so as to enable local publishers to bring out suitable text books for our children, in the different languages of the Province.

33. For the first time libraries maintained by Grama Sanghams in Prohibition districts were sanctioned grants by the Government. Two hundred and sixty-two libraries were sanctioned grant at Rs. 100 each.

34. During the year under report Government sanctioned the opening of a school for the deaf-mute children in South Malabar but for want of a suitable building the school could not be opened. Steps are being taken to rent a suitable building and start the school as early as possible.

35. Government took over the management of the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamalle, from 3rd July 1948 but pending the legal transfer of the assets of the institution Government undertook to manage the institution as agents of the Board of Governors and the Madras Association for the Blind.

36. The Government in their Memorandum No. 78354/C1/47-4, Education, dated 24th March 1948, allotted a sum of Rs. 1 lakh in the Budget for 1948–49 for the provision of playgrounds for secondary and elementary schools.

37. Government passed the following orders with regard to the scales of pay of Physical Training Instructors :—

(i) The amendments to the entries relating to grant of revised scales of pay to Physical Training Instructors and Instructresses will take effect from 1st January 1947.

(ii) Completed S.S.L.C. holders with a lower grade certificate in physical education and Physical Training Instructors without the general educational qualification who were awarded certificates of physical training after undergoing one full year's training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, prior to 1937–38 may be classified as Grade II Physical Training Instructors.

38. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 796, Education and Public Health Department, dated 21st March 1949, have approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a committee may be constituted for preparing a separate syllabus for physical education for girls.

The Committee met for the first time on 2nd May 1949 and chalked out its work.

39. The Government in their Memorandum No. 85773/48-2-C-1 Education, dated 7th December 1948, approved a proposal for the training of about 40 demobilized soldiers as Physical Training Instructors in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras.

40. The Government decided to recognize a National Cadet Corps in the Province consisting of two divisions (Senior and Junior) the number of cadets being 2,000 and 4,000 respectively. Recruitment to the former was made from among the male students of the Universities and to the latter from among High School boys. The Senior Division of the Corps has been formed by converting the already existing U.O.T.C. contingencies into Units of N.C.C. Regarding the Junior Division as decided by Government, teachers were given training as Junior Division Officers during the summer vacation so that the Units may be raised in 1949–50.

41. Consequent on the merger of the States of Pudukottah and Banganapalle with the Province of Madras during the year, the administration of the Education Department and institutions of these two States was taken over by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

42. During the year under report the special rules for the Madras Educational Service were amended so as to provide for recruitment to the administrative section of the service from among teachers employed in recognized non-Government secondary schools. A post of Basic Education Officer in the Madras Educational Service was sanctioned.

43. The special rules for the Madras Educational Subordinate Service were amended to permit the recruitment as Junior Deputy Inspectors of Secondary Grade Trained teachers employed in local body and private schools aged less than 35 years and with ten years' service in recognized schools to the extent of 40 per cent of the substantive vacancies that occurred after 1st April 1947. Twelve such candidates were recruited as Junior Deputy Inspectors during the year.

44. In G.O. Ms. No. 2918, Education, dated 19th November 1948, Government amended rule 9 (*a*) (i) of Madras Educational Rules to the effect that where the religious instruction given in an institution is in a faith other than that to which a pupil belongs, the pupil shall not be permitted to attend the religious instruction class unless his parent or guardian specifically demands in writing that he should be permitted to do so.

45. A committee consisting of non-official educationists, seven in number, was constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 2483, Education, dated 28th September 1948, to give wide publicity to the work done by Government in the various branches and aspects of education, to correct wrong statements and misleading reports that may be published in the Press and to explain the policy of the Government and of the department where there has been misrepresentation or misinterpretation.

46. Government also directed that a magazine with the title "New Education" which will serve as a vehicle for clarifying the various schemes of reorganization undertaken by Government in all spheres of education, be published by the Director of Public Instruction. An Editorial Committee was formed with the Principal, Lady Willingdon Training College as the Chief Editor. The first edition of the magazine (in English) has been released recently.

47. In their Order P. No. 1622, Education, dated 23rd June 1948, the Government have extended the grant of the educational concessions to the children and dependants of I.N.A. personnel also.

48. In G.O. No. 873, Education, dated 25th March 1949, Government have after considering the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee ordered that the grant of educational concessions and exemption from S.S.L.C.

examination fees to children and dependants of defence service personnel may be limited to one year instead of two years as hitherto with effect from 1949–50.

49. In view of the high cost of living Government have ordered that from 1948–49 the basis of assessment of boarding grant to Indian orphanages and boarding homes be raised from two-thirds to three-fourths of the net boarding charges of the institution subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 for each certified destitute pupil.

50. As a step towards the teaching of the principles and purpose, structure and activities of U.N.O. in schools, Government in their Order Ms. No. 3848, Education, dated 12th November 1948, sanctioned the purchase of the publications of U.N.O. for distribution to schools under Government control and for the use of the officers of the Educational Department. Government also directed that local bodies and aided managements be advised to purchase the publications and to encourage the teaching of ideals and organization of the U.N.O. in their schools.

51. During the year 1948–49 Government awarded prizes for the best books in the regional languages as per their Order No. 2723, Education, dated 19th December 1947.

52. In G.O. Ms. No. 814, Education, dated 22nd March 1949, the Government appointed the following persons as Poets Laureate for a period of five years :—

Tamil ..	Sri Namakkal Kavignar V. Ramalingam Pillai.
Telugu ..	Sathavadhani Kalaprapurna Sri Chellapilla Venkata Sastri Garu.
Malayalam ..	Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon.
Kannada ..	Sri M. Govinda Pai.
Sanskrit ..	Maha Mahopadhyaya Sri K. S. Krishnamoorthi Sastrigal.

II. MADRAS LEGISLATURE.

In the year under review the members of both the Legislative Council and Assembly continued to evince keen and sustained interest in matters relating to educational policy and administration. The discussions covered a wide variety of educational topics, the range of which is indicated by the following list of important subjects of general interest on which questions were asked and discussions held :—

(1) The educational policy of Government.
(2) Scheme for eradication of illiteracy.
(3) New scheme of education—Reform of examination system.
(4) Place of languages in the reorganization of education.
(5) Teaching of Hindustani in elementary schools.
(6) Introduction of medical inspection in schools.
(7) Grant of educational facilities to backward classes.
(8) Increasing admission in schools for the defectives.
(9) Extension of compulsory elementary education scheme.
(10) Opening of Basic Training Schools for Women.

(11) Recruitment of District Educational Officers.

(12) Endowments to schools.

(13) Payment of dearness allowance to teachers in municipal and local board schools.

(14) Scale of pay of Hindi Pandits.

(15) Number of Harijan teachers in labour schools.

(16) Number of orphanages in the Presidency given grant-in-aid.

III. General Statistics.

1. *Numerical.*—The total number of public institutions including Oriental institutions and Anglo-Indian schools recognized by this department further increased from 38,356 to 39,180 at the end of the year 1948–49 due to the opening of new colleges and schools. The strength in these institutions recorded a considerable increase from 4,227,062 in 1947–48 to 4,455,275 in 1948–49. The increase in strength was shared almost by all types of institutions, the increase, however, being perceptibly high in arts colleges and in secondary schools for Indians.

The number and strength of unrecognized private schools during the year were 149 and 6,005 compared with 189 and 7,917 respectively, last year.

The number of special schools, viz., Arts, Medical, Training, Basic Training, Physical Education, Technical and Industrial, Commercial, Agricultural, Certified, Defective Children's, adults, Nursery, etc., was 551 for men and boys and 143 for women and girls as against 473 and 151 respectively last year. The strength in them was 45,253 in institutions for men and boys and 10,556 in institutions for women and girls compared with 33,977 and 9,087 respectively last year. The number of private and public institutions taken together increased by 784 and their strength also increased by 226,301 compared with the increase observed in the number as well as in the strength, viz., 505 and 236,745 respectively last year. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population was 9·0 (11·8 in the case of males and 6·2 in the case of females) compared with 8·6 (11·1 in the case of males and 6·1 in the case of females) last year.

2. *Financial.*—The total expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 1,445·71 lakhs to Rs. 1,675·48 lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 68 per cent and 32 per cent as against 66 per cent and 34 per cent respectively in the previous year.

There was an increase in the total direct expenditure from Rs. 1,169·20 lakhs to Rs. 1,344·99 lakhs and an increase also in the indirect expenditure from Rs. 276·51 lakhs to Rs. 330·49 lakhs. The increase in the case of the latter was mainly under building and equipment.

The budget estimate under Education for the year under report was Rs. 820·43 lakhs and the revised estimate, Rs. 917·72 lakhs.

The actual expenditure including the amount spent in England was Rs. 884·12 lakhs.

The total provincial receipts and charges including the expenditure on buildings and on schools and colleges under the control of other departments amounted to Rs. 36·01 lakhs and Rs. 854·71 lakhs compared with Rs. 37·22 lakhs and Rs. 913·23 lakhs respectively last year.

IV. Personnel in the Department.

Men's Branch.

During the year under report Sri D. S. Reddi, Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations, proceeded on leave for a period of two months and twenty days from 22nd February 1949 and Sri P. Bhadriah officiated in the post.

Dr. S. R. U. Savoor continued to be on leave throughout the year.

Sri K. Ananda Rao retired from the Indian Educational Service with effect from 21st September 1948.

A temporary post of Joint Director of Public Instruction was created for a period of two years in the place of that of Deputy Director (Elementary Education). Sri P. Bhadriah officiated in this new post from 15th September 1948 to 21st February 1949. Lt.-Col. M. A. Hamid, permanent Divisional Inspector of Schools, who was in Army Service from 1939 to 1946 returned from leave and was appointed as Joint Director of Public Instruction from 22nd February 1949.

In G.O. No. 2145, Education, dated 31st August 1948, the Government sanctioned the continuance of the temporary post of the Special Officer in the Director's office for a further period of six months from 31st August 1948 for the work connected with the bringing out of guide books for the reorganized scheme of secondary education and for revision of Madras Educational Rules, Grant-in-aid Code and Inspection Code.

Sri T. P. Santhanakrishna Nayudu held the post of Special Officer till 12th November 1948. It was vacant from this date to 4th March 1949 when Sri P. Sundararajan was appointed to the post.

The following Gazetted Officers of the department retired from service during the year :—

(1) Sri N. Ramani.
(2) Sri C. V. Sesha Ayyar.
(3) Sri K. Aravamudha Ayyangar.
(4) Sri P. Bhadriah.
(5) Sri K. V. Harihara Ayyar.
(6) Sri G. Krishnamoorthi.
(7) Sri T. Krishnamacharya.
(8) Sri K. Sukumaran.

(9) Sri N. Subba Rao.
(10) Janab Syed Abdul Kadir Saheb.
(11) Dr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam.
(12) Sri T. M. Margasahayam Chettiyar.
(13) Sri N. R. Kedari Rao.
(14) Sri I. S. Peter.
(15) Sri S. Mahadeva Ayyar.
(16) Sri P. Narayana Gowd.
(17) Sri V. R. Ranganathan.

Sri P. Bhadriah, permanent Divisional Inspector of Schools and officiating Deputy Director of Public Instruction, was granted re-employment for a period of one year from 12th July 1948.

Sri V. R. Ranganathan was granted re-employment for a period of one year from 10th November 1948 and was appointed as Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

The following officers of the Collegiate section who retired in the middle of the academic year 1948-49 were granted re-employment for the rest of the year :—

Name of officer.	Date from which re-employed.
Sri K. Sukumaran	15th July 1948.
Sri T. N. Margasahayam Chettiyar.	18th March 1949.
Sri N. R. Kedari Rao ..	17th December 1948.
Sri S. Mahadeva Ayyer ..	28th February 1949.
Dr. I. S. Peter	15th August 1948.
Dr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam	26th August 1948.

The period of re-employment of Dr. S. G. Manavala Ramanujam terminated on 21st November 1948 consequent on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University.

The following officers of the Education Department who were sent overseas for higher studies under study leave terms returned during the year and were appointed to the Madras Educational Service :—

(1) Sri A. Srinivasan.
(2) Sri S. Srinivasan.
(3) Sri V. Kalyanaraman.
(4) Sri P. Bhaktavatsal Patnaick.
(5) Sri K. Kanakasabapathi Pillai.

The following officers have been deputed overseas during the year for higher studies under study leave terms :—

(1) Mr. B. H. Marley.
(2) Sri A. P. Jambulingam.
(3) Sri P. Bhairavamurthi.
(4) Sri P. V. B. Bhooshana Rao.
(5) Sri T. K. Lakshmanan.
(6) Sri G. Krishnan.
(7) Sri M. D. Paul.
(8) Sri S. L. Balasubramaniyam.

The services of Dr. J. J. Rudra, Principal, College of Engineering, Guindy, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar for being utilized in the post of Principal, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering College, Sindri. The resignation of Sri K. Srinivasan of the post of Professor, College of Engineering, Guindy, was accepted with effect from 11th June 1948.

During the year Sri R. Arumugham Pillai, Sri A. C. Madhavan Nambiar, Sri V. Ramachandran, Sri T. Muniappan and Sri V. A. Ponniah were recruited direct and appointed to officiate as Lecturers in Mathematics, Economics, Chemistry and Physics, respectively. Dr. K. Sukumaran and Sri R. S. Advani were appointed on contract as Professors of Electrical Engineering in the Madras Educational Service.

Sri R. V. Rudrappaswami has been temporarily appointed to the newly sanctioned post of Basic Education Officer in the Madras Educational Service.

Sri K. M. Sevannah continued to hold the post of Technical Education Officer throughout the year. Sri T. V. Nilakantan was appointed on contract as Special Officer for Citizenship Training and Scout organization.

A temporary post of Special Officer to assist the Director in the administration of the Libraries Act was sanctioned and Sri R. Janardhanam Nayudu was appointed to hold additional charge of the post.

Women's Branch.

Consequent on the transfer during the year of the control over elementary schools for girls and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses from the Inspectresses to District Educational Officers the jurisdiction of the former was confined to secondary schools and special schools for girls. The offices of the Inspectresses of Girls' Schools, II and VIII Circles were therefore abolished from 15th May 1948 as approved by Government. From this date, the posts of Headmistresses in the Lady Ampthill Secondary and Training School for Women, Masulipatnam and Government Secondary School for Girls, Salem, were converted into posts of Superintendents in the Madras Educational Service.

The services of Mrs. G. Parthasarathy, officiating Lecturer in English, Queen Mary's College, Madras, were lent to Sri Ethiraj College for Women, Madras, for being utilized as Principal.

Miss A. Ittyerah and Miss E. A. Hendrick were confirmed as Superintendents, Government Secondary and Training Schools for Women, Mangalore and Visakhapatnam, with effect from 24th August 1946 and 8th May 1948, respectively.

Miss S. Pankajam was recruited direct and appointed to officiate as lecturer in Mathematics, Queen Mary's College, Madras.

The resignation of Mrs. S. N. Khan of the post of Superintendent, Government Hobart Secondary School for Muslim Girls, was accepted with effect from 19th April 1948.

One post of Lecturer in History in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, was converted into a post of Assistant Lecturer in the Madras Educational Subordinate Service.

V. Colleges.

The number of Arts Colleges for men increased from 48 to 51 during the year under report due to the opening of two new second grade colleges, viz., Government College, Cuddapah, Feroke College, Feroke (South Malabar) and inclusion for the first time of His Highness The Rajah's College of the newly merged State of Pudukottai. Consequent on the opening of Junior Degree classes in them, the Government Arts College, Mangalore, Bhimavaram College, Bhimavaram and Hindu College, Guntur, were raised to the status of first grade colleges.

On account of these changes there were 12 Honours, 29 First grade and 10 Second grade colleges compared with 11, 26 and 11 respectively last year. The number of students reading in the Honours and first-grade colleges increased from 28,413 to 33,912 but the number in the second grade colleges fell from 3,945 to 3,102. In other words, there was an increase of 4,656 pupils in enrolment in all the Arts Colleges for men over that of the previous year. The strength in the Honours classes rose from 1,554 to 1,778 which comprised 695 in the first year, 570 in the second year and 513 in the final year classes. The number of students taking Post-Graduate courses also increased from 292 to 372 during the year, their distribution being—

Annamalai University	42
Presidency College, Madras	146
Government Muslim College, Madras	2
Pachaiyappa's College, Madras	25
Loyola College, Madras	29
Christian College, Tambaram	57
St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli	27
Andhra University College of Arts	10
Andhra University College of Science	34

The number of women reading in Arts Colleges for men was 1,881 as against 1,829 last year.

The number of Oriental Colleges for men remained the same as last year, viz., 25. The total strength in all these colleges including the Oriental Sections of the Annamalai University was 1,054 which comprised 610 in Sanskrit Colleges, 216 in Tamil Colleges and 228 in Arabic Colleges as against 535, 186 and 214 respectively last year. The number of women reading in these colleges was 30 compared with 31 of last year.

The number of professional colleges for men remained the same as in the last year, viz., 21. The total number of students in these Colleges increased from 5,622 to 6,127 during the year under report. Of these 304 scholars were in the training colleges, 1,976 in the Medical Colleges, 1,534 in the Engineering Colleges,

954 in the Law Colleges, 391 in the Veterinary College, 126 in the Forest College, 545 in the Agricultural Colleges and 297 in the Technological Colleges.

VI. Secondary Schools for Boys.

The year marked the introduction of vast changes in Secondary Education aiming to make it more efficient, practical and useful and to provide scope at the same time for a variety of courses to suit the aptitudes of pupils. The re-organization was essentially a change in the outlook on Education rather than merely in the content of education. This was sought to be emphasized by the introduction of a large number of group and individual activities.

After considering the recommendations of the Board of Secondary Education and the Provincial Advisory Board of Education, the Government passed the following orders :—

(i) *Provision of three types of schools for study after Form III.*—(Trade Schools, Technical High Schools, Academical High Schools) and the introduction of bifurcated courses. The Government decided that it would be sufficient if the diversified secondary school courses are introduced in the existing high schools providing for literary or academic courses. They accordingly sanctioned the introduction of certain bifurcated courses of studies in selected high schools commencing from Form IV in 1948-49.

To enable local bodies and managements of aided secondary schools to meet the extra cost involved in the organization of the new courses, the Government have decided that teaching grants should, as a special case be calculated at three-fourths of the net cost of running the courses during the preceding financial year subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,450 per annum to each school for a period of five years from the introduction of the courses. In addition, a non-recurring grant equal to three-fourths of the cost of the equipment purchased for the new courses was also sanctioned during 1948-49 subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,700 for each school.

(ii) *Abolition of optionals in high schools classes.*—The Government directed that optionals be abolished in high school classes with effect from 1949-50 as the re-organized courses were introduced in Form IV during 1948-49.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2292, Education, dated 15th July 1949, Government however approved the introduction of teaching of "Algebra and Geometry" as an additional subject of study in Forms V and VI for the benefit of those students who have special aptitude for Mathematics and who wish to take up Mathematics and Science for their Intermediate Course.

(iii) *Position of the various languages.*—(*a*) That English should be taught compulsorily from Form II to Form VI instead of from Form I. The Government have however reconsidered the question and passed orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1531, Education, dated 13th May 1949, that the English language should be taught from Form I.

(b) That Hindustani should be taught in Forms I to III and that students of Forms IV to VI should be allowed the option to take Hindustani or any other Indian Language or any other classical language such as Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian and that once they exercise that option, they should appear for the examination in that language. Students who offer Urdu should learn the Nagari script also at both the stages of Forms I to III and Forms IV to VI.

(c) That throughout the secondary school course, the regional language should be the first language, Hindustani or its alternative the second language, and English the third language.

(iv) *Citizenship training.*—This was made an integral part of the school curriculum up to Form IV and an optional part in the Forms V and VI.

(v) *Introduction of crafts in all secondary schools.*—In order that Education in Forms I to III of secondary schools may be a natural continuation of Basic Education in the elementary schools, it was decided that the curriculum of studies for Forms I to III should include a main craft and that the teaching of all subjects should as far as possible be correlated with that craft.

I. *General statistics.*

The number of Public Secondary Schools for Indian Boys increased from 790 to 899. The following new schools (board, municipal, aided mission and aided non-mission) were opened during the year :—

(1) Ammapet (Tanjore)	District Board ..	Middle.
(2) Ambil (Tiruchirappalli) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(3) Arani (Chingleput)	Do. ..	High.
(4) Arantangi (Tanjore)	Do. ..	Middle.
(5) Ardhavedu (Kurnool) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(6) Athipalayam (Coimbatore) ..	Aided ..	High.
(7) Atreyapuram (East Godavari).	Do. ..	Do.
(8) Asthamanpatti (Salem) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(9) Ambikapuram (Tiruchirappalli).	Do. ..	Do.
(10) A. Nagar (Coimbatore) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(11) Allagadda (Kurnool) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(12) Bhuvanagiri (South Arcot).	Do. ..	Do.
(13) Biccavole (East Godavari) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(14) Chinnasalem (South Arcot).	Do. ..	Do.
(15) Chennur (Cuddapah) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(16) Chittode (Coimbatore) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(17) Desathipathipatnam (Coimbatore).	Aided ..	Do.
(18) Chagalmarri (Kurnool) ..	District Board ..	High.
(19) Edlapalli (Guntur)	Do. ..	Do.
(20) Etukur (Guntur)	Do. ..	Middle.
(21) Eluru (West Godavari) ..	Municipal ..	High.
(22) Gudalore (Nilgiris)	District Board ..	Middle.

(23)	Gudiyattam-Nellorepet (North Arcot).	Municipal ..	Middle.
(24)	Gunadala (Krishna)	Aided ..	High.
(25)	Hosdrug (South Kanara) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(26)	Irugur (Coimbatore) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(27)	Irungalur (Tiruchirappalli) ..	Aided ..	Do.
(28)	Kovvali (West Godavari) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(29)	Kolakalur (Guntur) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(30)	Kodur (Cuddapah)	Do. ..	High.
(31)	Kottapalayam (Tiruchirappalli).	Aided ..	Middle.
(32)	Khajipet (Cuddapah) ..	District Board ..	High.
(33)	Karaikudi (Ramnad) ..	Municipal ..	Middle.
(34)	Koradacheri (Tanjore) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(35)	Kavandapadi (Coimbatore).	Do. ..	Do.
(36)	Kannamangalam (North Arcot).	Do. ..	Do.
(37)	Kalambur (North Arcot) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(38)	Kovur (Chingleput) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(39)	Karunguzhi (Chingleput) ..	Do. ..	High.
(40)	Kodimur (Kurnool)	Do. ..	Do.
(41)	Kanchikacherla (Krishna) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(42)	Kugalur (Coimbatore) ..	Aided ..	High.
(43)	Kakinada (East Godavari) ..	Municipal ..	Middle.
(44)	Kondapeta (Kurnool) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(45)	Musunur (Krishna)	Do. ..	Do.
(46)	Muddanur (Cuddapah) ..	Do. ..	High.
(47)	Manalmedu (Tanjore) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(48)	Mohanur (Salem)	Do. ..	Do.
(49)	Manipal (South Kanara) ..	Aided ..	High.
(50)	Mathur (Guntur)	Do. ..	Middle.
(51)	Malikipuram (East Godavari).	Do. ..	Do.
(52)	Madras (Ekambaram Agraharam, Madras).	Do. ..	Do.
(53)	Mallankinar (Ramnad) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(54)	Nagaman (Coimbatore) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(55)	Nussam (Kurnool)	Do. ..	High.
(56)	Nellore Government Secondary and Training School for Masters (Nellore).	Government ..	Do.
(57)	Nandimandalam (Cuddapah).	District Board ..	Middle.
(58)	Ongole Thoorupupalem (Guntur).	Municipal ..	Do.
(59)	Ponagaram (Mathurai) ..	Aided ..	Do.
(60)	Patripala (Malabar)	Do. ..	Do.
(61)	Pongalur (Coimbatore) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(62)	Pallikonda (North Arcot) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(63)	Pudur (Tirunelveli)	Do. ..	High.
(64)	Perambra (Malabar) ..	Aided ..	Middle.
(65)	Perumamilla (Cuddapah) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(66)	Pedapalem (Guntur) ..	Do. ..	High.
(67)	Peravalipalem (Guntur) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(68)	Pedagonnur (Krishna) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(69)	Polamur (West Godavari) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(70)	Polaki (Visakhapatnam) ..	Do. ..	Do.

(71) Rapur (Nellore)	District Board ..	Middle.
(72) Ramanathapuram (Coimbatore).	Municipal ..	Do.
(73) Ryali Ramakrishna (East Godavari).	District Board ..	Do.
(74) Santhanuthalapadu (Guntur).	Do. ..	High.
(75) Simbandripuram (Cuddapah).	Do. ..	Middle.
(76) Sriperumbudur (Chingleput).	Do. ..	Do.
(77) Satyavedu (Chingleput) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(78) Shirawa (South Kanara) ..	Aided ..	High.
(79) Sanjamela (Kurnool) ..	District Board ..	Do.
(80) Tellicherry (Malabar) ..	Municipal ..	Middle.
(81) Vempalle (Cuddapah) ..	District Board ..	High.
(82) Vedaranyam (Tanjore) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(83) Valliyur (Tirunelveli) ..	Do. ..	High.
(84) Venkatachalapuram (Mathurai).	Aided ..	Do.
(85) Vadakanchery (Malabar) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(86) Wandur (Malabar)	Do. ..	Do.

The administration of 23 schools in Pudukottai State and three schools in Banganapalle State was also taken over consequent on their merger during the year.

Many middle schools became high schools by the opening of higher forms. Due to these and other changes, there were at the end of the year 718 high and 181 middle schools. The strength in all the schools increased from 418,697 to 424,983 and the number of girls reading in them, from 29,700 to 31,942.

II. S.S.L.C. Scheme and Public Examination.

The total number of candidates registered for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1949 was 52,485 and the number examined 51,353 (45,664 boys and 5,689 girls) of whom 7,207 (3,667 S.S.L.C. holders and 3,540 higher elementary grade teachers) were private candidates. The certificates of all the 51,353 candidates were completed. The number of candidates registered for the supplementary S.S.L.C. Examination of October 1948 was 16,221 of whom only 15,536 were actually examined. The certificates of 15,443 candidates were completed. The number of candidates whose certificates were completed in both the examinations increased by 12,805 over that of the previous year, the increase in the number of girls being 1,089 as against 1,311 in the previous year. The total number of candidates declared eligible for admission to the University courses of studies was 21,293 for March 1949 and 3,551 for October 1948 examinations.

Children and dependants numbering 2,134 of persons who served in the Second World War were admitted to the examination without payment of fees as against 2,478 last year.

Out of 693 schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in March 1949, 647 schools used the language of the Presidency as medium of instruction for non-language

subjects in the higher forms as against 626 and 527 respectively in March 1948. Some of the private candidates also adopted the South Indian languages as the medium at the examination in non-language subjects.

The number of teachers employed in secondary schools for boys increased from 17,354 (including 399 women) to 18,336 (including 406 women). The number of trained teachers alone was 14,645 men and 350 women (81·6 and 86·2 per cent of the total number) compared with 14,162 men and 342 women last year.

As part of the reorganization of Secondary Education, Citizenship training was introduced in the secondary schools in the Province during the year under report. With a view to give the necessary training for teachers, nine training courses were organized during the year and 1,001 teachers including 327 women were trained.

As only a few teachers from each school could be taken for the training course, refresher courses or study circles for teachers were arranged by District Educational Officers and the teachers were given training in details connected with Citizenship instruction.

VII. Education at the Basic Stage—Progress of Elementary Education—Compulsory Education—Basic Education.

A. Elementary education.

The standard structure of the elementary school course in this Province continues to consist of (1) the lower elementary stage covering a course of five years from standard I to standard V and (2) the higher elementary stage covering a course of three years from standard VI to standard VIII with a final Government Public Examination at the end of eighth standard for pupils who complete that stage.

The inspecting agency for elementary schools which consisted in the past of two branches separately for boys' and girls' schools was reorganized into a single agency and placed under the control of the District Educational Officers, thus bringing the officers who were formerly known as Sub-Assistant Inspectresses and under the control of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools into line with Deputy Inspectors of Schools who were previously inspecting only elementary schools for boys. In consequence of this change, the distinction in the distribution of schools between men and women officers was abolished and that between the schools themselves as boys' schools and girls' schools was also removed. Where, however, schools could function efficiently and economically for girls alone with a sufficient number of women teachers and with such distinctive features of instruction as needlework and other subjects for girls, the schools were allowed to continue as girls' schools for purposes of local distinction or as a transitory measure.

Schools and pupils.—There were in the Province 37,195 elementary schools for boys and girls compared with 36,575 (32,395 for boys and 4,480 for girls as separately enumerated under the classification then in force). There was thus an increase of 620 schools over the previous year. The number of schools under the management of Government and private agencies increased from 1,709 and 17,363 to 1,886 and 17,843 respectively, while those under the management of local bodies slightly decreased from 17,503 to 17,466 mainly due to the closure of uneconomic schools. The total number of pupils reading in all schools increased considerably from 3,650,748 in 1947–48 to 3,816,554 (including 1,429,895 girls) in 1948–49. The number of complete elementary schools including the higher elementary schools was 34,500 during the year. * As against 467 last year, there were 377 feeder schools during the year under report. The number of higher elementary schools on 31st March 1949 was 2,373. Another encouraging feature of the year was the further reduction in the number of single-teacher schools from 4,845 last year to 4,329. The enumeration of the number of two-teacher schools which for the past few years was not made, was resumed and the figure was found to be 13,820. The number of part-time and night schools was 41 in the year.

The following statement gives the distribution of pupils in the five standards of all elementary schools for the two years ending with 1948–49 :—

Year	I	II	III	IV	V
1947–48	1,217,453	791,707	598,633	458,281	399,249
1948–49	1,235,360	816,567	645,520	497,458	421,299

The figures given above indicate a fairly uniform increase in the strength of pupils in each of the five standards during the year. It is also seen that out of every 100 pupils attending elementary schools about 95 are in the lower elementary stage and the rest in the higher elementary stage of instruction. The table below gives the percentage of pupils in standard V to those in standard I for the year under report and also for the preceding year :—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1947–48	33·4	29·1
1948–49	41·1	24·6

There has been a steady progress in the case of boys while there is a slight decrease in respect of girls, probably due to the discontinuance in consequence of the abolition of the distinction between the boys' and girls' schools of what was known as the girls' enrolment test requiring the enrolment of a prescribed proportion of girls in boys' schools in areas where there were no girls' schools.

* For the reason that every lower elementary school other than "feeder" is recognized as a complete school irrespective of the actual number of standards, the figure was given as 36,108 in the Public Instruction Report for 1947–48. Hence this year's figure which relates to only actually complete schools is not comparable with that returned for last year.

One of the aims of the department in the matter of mass education is to ensure in the first instance that at least 25 per cent of pupils in standard I go up to standard V in order that a fairly large number of pupils may attain permanent literacy on the accepted principle that if a pupil completes his or her fifth standard course he or she becomes permanently literate. The following table gives the number of pupils passing out of standard V and their percentage to the number in standard I five years ago.

Year.	Number of pupils in standard I.	Number of pupils in standard V.	Percentage of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I five years ago.
1939–40	1,120,215	..	..
1944–45	..	358,824	32
1940–41	1,085,404	..	..
1945–46	..	365,238	33·8
1941–42	1,091,178	..	..
1946–47	..	377,431	34·6
1942–43	1,002,417	..	..
1947–48	..	399,249	39·8
1943–44	968,346	..	..
1948–49	..	421,299	43·6

Even taking into account the fall in enrolment during 1942–43 and 1943–44, due to unsettled conditions during the war, and the contribution of this fall to the rise in the percentage of pupils in standard V, the progress has nevertheless been marked for the five years taken as a whole in the reduction of wastage from 68 per cent to 56·4 per cent. The wastage, however, is still considerable. Due to the introduction of various remedial measures such as restricting fresh admissions to two fixed occasions a year, and relaxation of rules regarding the minimum average attendance for a teacher in plural-teacher schools there has been a steady progress in the percentage of pupils in standard V to those in standard I five years ago which is a noteworthy feature.

Staff.—The number of teachers employed in elementary schools increased from 121,094 of whom 113,519 or 93·7 per cent were trained teachers to 126,442 (including 28,276 women) of whom 118,055 (including 26,986 women) or 93·4 per cent were trained teachers.

VIII Standard Public Examination.—In the VIII Standard Public Examination held in April 1949, 11,375 boys and 3,338 girls (including 2,091 private candidates) or 36·9 per cent came out successful out of 30,107 boys and 9,805 girls who sat for the examination the figures for the last year being 8,399 boys, 2,887 girls or 37·3 per cent who came out successful out of 21,997 boys and 8,283 girls who sat for the examination.

Shift system.—Where it has not been possible to secure adequate accommodation and staff the classes of certain elementary schools were permitted to be taught in two shifts. The main object of the system is to effect economy in equipment and accommodation.

In G.O. Ms. No. 1668, Education, dated 23rd May 1949, the Government sanctioned the introduction as an experimental measure of a scheme of shift system in elementary schools in the following ten taluks in the Presidency—Periyakulam, Aruppukottai, Musiri, Coimbatore, Tenali, Kakinada, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Palghat and Mangalore.

The number of buildings constructed during the year for accommodating elementary schools was 287, of which 217 were for schools under private management and the rest for those under public management.

During the year the number of schoolless centres with a population of 500 and above was 3,702 as against 3,764 last year. In order to encourage private agencies to open new schools in schoolless centres, the Government relaxed the rules for aid and directed that grants may be allowed in respect of these schools if the average attendance does not fall short of 15 for a teacher. Similarly, the rules for recognition also were relaxed in favour of these schools. Further, the Government directed that new schools opened in schoolless centres be allowed each a full grant of Rs. 100 for equipment.

With a view to simplify the grant assessment rules the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 655, Education, dated 9th March 1949, amended the rules relating to the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools. In the same Government Order the Government also approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that tests Nos. 3 and 4 of the "Departmental Tests" for efficiency, viz., that the number of pupils in Standards IV and V of an elementary school should be not less than 25 per cent of the strength in Standard I and that in an area not having a separate girls' school 25 per cent of the total number of school-age girls in the locality should be enrolled in the boys' school, may be abolished.

Progress of compulsory elementary education.—Under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, it is open to a local authority to introduce compulsion in its area in respect of elementary education with the approval of the Provincial Government. Compulsion had been introduced in the 27 municipalities and the six taluks mentioned in the annexure to this report prior to 1945–46.

In 1945–46, in accordance with the post-war reconstruction schemes in education compulsion was extended to an increasing number of rural centres during each of the three succeeding years and there were 1,831 such centres in 1947–48.

No new centre was added during the year under report, 1948–49. Further extension of compulsion is held in abeyance pending an investigation of results so far achieved and the conversion of elementary schools into Basic schools. Out of a total school-age population of 679,846 boys and 471,383 girls, 598,816 boys and 374,172 girls or 88·8 per cent in the case of boys and 77·2 per cent in the case

of girls were under instruction on 31st March 1949 in these compulsory education areas.

Panchayat schools.—The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards reports as follows on the working of the Panchayat Schools during the year under report :—

The year 1948–49 started with 1,273 schools. During the year under review 12 new schools were sanctioned and provision for 23 schools was withdrawn by the Inspector on the recommendations of the educational authorities. Thus the year closed with 1,262 schools. No additional provision was made by Government during the year for opening of new schools. The withdrawal of provision of most of the schools was due to their closure on account of non-availability of qualified teachers.

Strength and attendance.—The total number of pupils as on 31st March 1949 was 66,511 (46,868 boys and 19,643 girls) as against 68,722 in the previous year. The average attendance was 52,105. The Harijan pupils continued to be admitted freely and their number in all the schools was 6,132 boys and 1,711 girls.

Staff.—The total number of teachers employed in the panchayat schools at the end of the year was 1,852 of whom 67 were secondary grade, 1,300 higher elementary, 93 lower elementary trained and 392 others. During the year, sanction was accorded for the employment of 36 additional teachers. There was no withdrawal of provision for teachers.

Accommodation and equipment.—Government did not provide any grant for the construction of buildings and supply of equipment to the Panchayat Schools and hence the Panchayat Boards had to meet the expenditure connected with them from their own funds. As usual, the practice of transferring the equipment of a closed school to a newly opened school was continued.

Teaching grants.—The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 8,78,255 for disbursement to Panchayat Schools as teaching grant and dearness allowance during the year under report. The work of disbursing grants continued to be attended to by the Deputy Inspectors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The amount actually sanctioned by them during the year was Rs. 5,13,588–10–0 as teaching grant and Rs. 3,41,329–10–0 as dearness allowance which included a sum of Rs. 31,606–1–0 paid to 123 schools which failed to draw grant in years prior to 1948–49. The total number of panchayat boards for which grant was sanctioned for the year 1948–49 was Rs. 1,046. Information regarding the amount actually drawn by them has not been received. There was no departure in the procedure followed in disbursing teaching grants.

B *Basic education.*

The basic method in education continued to be worked out more intensively during the year under report. The main feature of the

scheme is to impart instruction through a *craft and through activities* related to the social and physical surroundings of the children. The basic craft generally adopted in these schools is spinning.

Basic schools.—With the teachers of elementary schools trained in the Basic Training Schools 89 existing elementary schools were organized as Junior Basic Schools and 12 new ones opened. The strength in all Junior Basic schools increased from 9,223 (6,223 boys and 3,000 girls) to 9,780 (6,561 boys and 3,219 girls) during the year.

Basic literature.—The Editor and Sub-Editor sanctioned by Government for bringing out books in Tamil have so far prepared five books for Standard I and they are being serutinized. To enable teachers to understand the full implications of Basic Education and to create in them the proper attitude towards it guide books were considered essential. A guide book for Basic school teachers is, therefore, under preparation both in Tamil and English.

VIII. Special Education.

1. *Training schools for masters.*—The following Government Training Schools were converted into Basic Training Schools during the year under report :—

(i) Government Training School, Pentapadu, West Godavari district.

(ii) Secondary Training Section, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(iii) Government Training School for Masters, Nagapattinam, Tanjore.

(iv) Government Training School for Masters, Arcot, North Arcot district.

(v) Government Training School for Masters, Ranipet, North Arcot district.

(vi) Government Training School for Masters, Ramnad.

(vii) Government Training School for Masters, Koilpatti Tirunelveli district,

Government Training School for Masters (Muslim), Bellary was amalgamated with Government Training School for Masters, Bellary. The K.K. Training School, Velur, Salem district, under private management was closed during the year.

Consequent on the merger of the State of Pudukottai, particulars in respect of Government Training School for Masters at Pudukottai have been included in the report for the first time. As a result of these changes, the number of non-basic training schools for masters decreased from 75 to 67. Of this number, 41 institutions were under Government control and the rest under private management. The total strength in Government Training Schools was 8,779. Of these, 2,189 were in the secondary and 6,590 in the elementary training classes as against 1,236 and 7,516 respectively

last year. The training schools under private management had a total strength of 3,423 including 1,156 in secondary training classes compared with 2,961 and 642 respectively in the previous year.

T.S.L.C. examination.—The number of candidates examined for the secondary and elementary grades in the examination held in March 1949 was 3,801 (including 891 private candidates) and 11,518 respectively of whom 2,453 (including 450 private candidates) in the secondary grade and 7,106 in the elementary grade were declared successful. The corresponding figures for the last year are 1,007 and 10,695 examined and 744 and 6,350 passed in April 1948, besides a special emergency secondary grade trained batch of 2,502 candidates who appeared in June 1947 of whom 1,941 passed. Although the emergency secondary grade training was discontinued from June 1947 the introduction of it gave an impetus to the starting of normal two years' secondary grade training sections in that month in many of the training schools which had the emergency courses. Thus both in itself and by the subsequent developments the emergency training course made a gratifying contribution to the annual outturn of secondary grade teachers by more than doubling the figure in the course of two years from 1,679 in April 1947 to 3,801 in April 1949. The number of women candidates examined and declared successful in the secondary grade examination of March 1949 was 1,080 and 851 respectively and in the elementary grade examination 3,650 and 2,485 respectively.

One hundred and fifty-six children and dependants of soldiers who served in the last war were admitted to the examination without payment of fees as against 158 last year.

The Pandits' training classes attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government College, Mangalore, worked with a total strength of 55.

Thirty-seven teachers underwent the nursery training during the year in the Nursery School, Vepery.

Examination for Nursery, Montessori and Kindergarten Teachers' Certificates (April 1949).—Of the 32 candidates presented for the examination, in secondary and elementary grades 30 were declared to have passed (16 secondary and 14 elementary).

The total number of Nusery schools during the year was 23 and their strength 1,730 including 622 boys.

2. *Basic training schools*.—There were 7 Basic Training Schools in 1947–48. During the year in addition to the 7 Government Training Schools for Masters (as stated earlier in the report), the Government Training Schools for Women, Cuddalore and Palghat were converted into Basic Training Schools. Two Basic Training Schools under private management for women, one at Tiruvur, Krishna district and another for men at Kalapatti, Malabar district, were newly opened. Consequent on these changes, there were 18 Basic Training Schools during 1948–49 as against 7 in the previous

year. The total number of trainees in these schools was 1,125 men and 278 women.

For training the required staff for Basic Training Schools, 12 graduate trained teachers from Government service were deputed to Sewagram for retraining during the year. In the Basic Training Schools at Perianaickenpalayam and Pentapadu, 67 graduate trained teachers, 3 from Madras Educational Service, 53 from the Subordinate Educational Service and 11 from Aided Institutions were retrained. With a view to convert a good number of elementary schools into Basic Schools, 159 teachers of the secondary and elementary grades were retrained in the Basic Training Schools at Pentapadu, Perianaickenpalayam and Cuddalore.

Out of 205 (including 49 women) candidates who appeared for the Basic Training-School-Leaving Certificate Examination during 1948–49, 160 (including 31 women) were successful.

3. *Commercial schools.*—The three Aided Commercial Schools continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 320 pupils including 130 girls, the corresponding figures for last year being 374 and 139 respectively. Two hundred and fifty-five unaided but approved commercial institutions were returned during the year, the number on rolls in these being 12,118 including 393 girls as against 230 institutions with a strength of 9,352 including 327 girls in the previous year.

4. *Agricultural schools.*—The Servindia Agriculture and Industrial Schools, Mayanur, worked during the year under report with a strength of 87 pupils on rolls.

An Agricultural training School to train the sons of Mirasdars and big cultivating tenants on improved methods of cultivation was opened on the 16th June 1948 at Orthanad, Tanjore district. Two farms with a total extent of 300 acres are attached to this school. There is a fairly large dairy herd in charge of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon with special qualification in dairying. The course lasted for eleven months from June 1948 to April 1949. Twelve candidates completed the course and all of them passed the final examination and qualified themselves for the certificate of proficiency in Practical Agriculture. Instruction in this school is in Tamil, the regional language.

The number of farm labour schools intended for the Agricultural labourers and their children continued to be four—

(*a*) *Central Farm, Coimbatore.*—The total strength of the school in all the five standards was 37 boys and 11 girls. There were 13 pupils belonging to backward classes. The strength and attendance of the school remained almost stationary for the past 2 or 3 years. Only 19 pupils were present for the annual examination and 14 were promoted to the next higher classes.

(*b*) *Juvenile Farm Labour School, Anakapalle.*—There were 31 boys on rolls during the year as against 34 boys in the previous year. The pupils were given instruction in subjects of Agricultural

importance besides other subjects like Arithmetic, Language, Geography, History, etc.

(c) *Farm School, Palur.*—The total strength of the school at the beginning of the year was 42 boys and 5 girls and at the close of the year, 36 boys and 3 girls. The annual examination was held in June 1949 and 22 boys and 3 girls were promoted to higher classes.

(d) *Farm School, Samalkota.*—There were 24 boys on the rolls of the school during the year under report. In addition to general education, the pupils were imparted instruction in theory and practice of agriculture.

5. *Polytechnic and industrial schools.*—The seven Polytechnics at Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Coimbatore and Madras continued to function satisfactorily. In G.O. Ms. No. 2903, Development dated 31st August 1948, sanction was accorded for the reorganization of the Government Industrial School at Bellary and this Polytechnic commenced functioning during the year under review. The strength in these schools was 2,376 compared with 1,844 last year. The Polytechnic at Mathurai, Kozhikode and Bellary continued to be centres for training of demobilised personnel.

The Licentiate in Civil Engineering Diploma course of three years' duration in the Polytechnics was abolished with effect from 1948–49 and a lower subordinate course designated as overseers course of two years' duration was introduced instead. This diploma course with an annual strength of 40 pupils in each of the Polytechnics commenced functioning during the year.

The Government Industrial School at Mathurai, Bellary and Kozhikode and the Government Trade School, Mangalore, which was reorganized into an Industrial School during the year under review; continued to function with a total strength of 217 as against 218 last year. The Preparatory Trade School Section, Madras (Central Polytechnic) and Perambur Branch School worked with a strength of 25 and 250 respectively.

Industrial schools under other managements.—At the close of the year there were 78 recognized Industrial schools under private agencies with a strength of 3,600 in them compared with 3,559 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 80,029 was distributed to the aided schools in the form of maintenance grant (excluding a capitation grant of Rs. 2,310) representing an average of Rs. 22·4 per pupil per annum. Further grants of Rs. 48,529 and Rs. 21,114 as equipment and building grants to the deserving schools were also disbursed. The teachers' training section attached to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, the Seton school of Needlework and embroidery, Sevasadan, Madras and St. Joseph's Industrial School for Girls, Guntur, continued to work satisfactorily. There were 22 pupil teachers (11 men and 11 women) under training all of whom received a stipend of Rs. 15 each per mensem. Of these, 17 (6 men and 11 women completed their training.

Scholarships.—During the year, under the provisions of Chapter (1) of the Code of Regulations for the Industrial Schools 60 scholarships tenable in each case for a period not exceeding 5 years and ranging in value from Rs. 2–4–0 to Rs. 11–4–0 per mensem were as usual awarded with effect from 1st July 1948 to the pupils learning trades in the various aided Industrial Schools recognized by the Department.

The following scholarships were also awarded during the year :—

(1) Andhra University, Waltair .. .. Two.
(2) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore .. .. Four.
(3) Provincial Broadcasting Department .. .. Three.
(4) Benares Hindu University .. .. One.
(5) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay .. One.
(6) Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad .. .. One.
(7) Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur .. Two.

The six officers of the Department who were undergoing training abroad at the close of the last year returned to India after completion of the training. One officer who was selected during 1945–46 but could not proceed overseas so far for want of training facilities left for training in U.S.A. and the United Kingdom during the year under review. The deputation of three officers had to be cancelled as there were difficulties in finding suitable training institutions in the subjects selected by them.

6. *Technological Diploma Examination Board.*—The Board met on 26th July 1948 to consider the results of the examinations held in April-May 1948, under its auspices and also to discuss other subjects. The Board conducted a special examination in January for the failed students of the Annamalai University in Road Construction and Minor Irrigation courses which were discontinued by the University from the year under review.

One of the important decisions of the Board during the year was the constitution of a special Board of Studies with members drawn from the various industries and the teaching institutions to advise the Board on matters relating to the syllabus, conduct of examination, etc.

The total number of students that appeared for the various examinations was 458 and the number declared to have passed was 227.

7. *Schools of Arts and Music.*—As in the last year the number of schools classified under this category was 5, consisting of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Arts Masters' Class and Manual Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Municipal Arts School, Kumbakonam and the Teachers' College of Music, Madras. The strength of all these institutions on 31st March 1949 was 382 (326 males and 56 females). Of the five schools, three were under Government, one under municipal and the other under private managements.

8. *Manual training classes.*—During 1948–49, the teaching of any one of three crafts handloom weaving, wood work, garden and agriculture was made compulsory for boys in Form I of secondary schools. Handloom weaving was taken up by the largest number of schools in the Province. Next to weaving, wood work was popular. Agriculture and Gardening have been taken generally by schools in the west coast and southern districts which have suitable soil and climate.

Paper cutting, card-board modelling, clay modelling, coir works and mat weaving are some of the crafts taught in training schools. Embroidery, needle work and fretwork are the crafts generally taken up by girls.

Classes other than Form I in secondary schools continued to have manual training subjects like book-binding, wood-work, paper making, leather work, metal work, engraving and carving. Fifteen different subjects were taught in the manual training classes. From the returns so far received, it is seen that 45,186 boys and 3,356 girls attended Manual Training Classes.

9. *Technical examinations.*—The total number of candidates examined was 15,446 including 1,818 women, of whom 7,702 were successful including 914 women.

10. *Oriental institutions.*—During the year 1948–49, the University of Madras disaffiliated the V.V.B. Sanskrit College, Sholinghur, on account of uneconomic strength. One new college, S.S.J. Sanskrit College, Kovur, was affiliated during the year. The number of Sanskrit Colleges in the Province therefore continues to be eighteen as in last year (one under the management of District Board, Tanjore, 14 aided and 3 unaided). Out of these two are intended for women. There were three Tamil Colleges last year. One Tamil College (Sri Ganesar Sentamil Kalluri, Melasivapuri) was taken over as a result of the merger of Pudukkottai State, thus making the total number of colleges four. The number of colleges imparting instruction in Oriental Languages (Sanskrit and Tamil) at the end of the year under report was 22. The strength in the Sanskrit Colleges alone was 633 (572 boys and 61 girls) as against 563 last year. As regards Tamil Colleges, the strength was 147 (146 boys and 1 girl) as against 121 (119 boys and 2 girls).

The number of advanced Sanskrit Schools at the end of the year under report was 39 and that of elementary Sanskrit Schools was 27 as against 31 and 27, respectively, last year. The strength in them was 3,971 (2,724 boys and 1,247 girls) as against 3,292 (2,122 boys and 1,170 girls) in the previous year. There were four advanced Tamil schools with a strength of 282 compared with 242 last year.

The number of Arabic Colleges continued to be 5 this year also and they were returned with a strength of 228 pupils as against 214 pupils in last year.

Sanskrit entrance examination.—Two hundred and forty-nine candidates including 14 women were examined, of whom 190 including 8 women were declared eligible for admission to University courses of study.

IX. Women's Education.

1. *General.*—The total number of educational institutions intended for Indian women and girls, both public and private, increased from 348 to 373 and their strength was 87,452 compared with 70,497 last year. These figures exclude elementary schools as the distinction between boys' and girls' elementary schools was abolished during the year under report. The number of women and girls reading in all types of institutions for Indians rose from 1,492,858 to 1,542,948. This number formed 6·2 per cent of the female population of the Province. The increase in the strength of girls was shared by almost all types of institutions for Indians.

2. *Collegiate.*—The following four arts colleges for women were opened during the year :—

(1) Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.

(2) Nirmala College, Coimbatore.

(3) Lady Doak College, Mathurai.

(4) St. Mary's College, Tuticorin.

The Muslim College for Women, Madras, was closed during the year. As a result of these changes the number of arts colleges for women increased from 8 last year to 11 during the year. The total number of women receiving higher education in these colleges was 2,195 as against 1,773 last year. The five professional colleges for women reported last year continued to work during the year with a total enrolment of 372 women as against 333 last year. Four hundred and thirteen women students were reading in the professional colleges for men, of whom 386 were in the Medical Colleges, 9 in the Training Colleges, 12 in the Law Colleges, 5 in the Agricultural Colleges and 1 in the Engineering College, Guindy.

It will be seen that while the number of women attending arts colleges shows a marked increase, among the professional degree courses, the medical course continues to be popular.

In the two Sanskrit colleges for women, there were 38 scholars as against 33 last year. Besides, 23 women were reading in the Sanskrit colleges and 7 in Tamil colleges for men during the year under report.

3. *Secondary.*—Twenty-one secondary schools for Indian girls were opened during the year, viz :—

(1) Ariyalur (Tiruchirappalli) ..	District Board ..	Middle.
(2) Arni St. Jones (North Arcot).	Aided ..	High.
(3) Avvai (Madras) ..	Do. ..	Middle.
(4) Arupukkottai (Ramnad) ..	Government ..	Middle.
(5) Chintadripet (Madras) ..	Aided ..	High.
(6) Coimbatore St. Mary's (Coimbatore).	Do. ..	Do.
(7) Udumalpet Sri Visalakshi (Coimbatore).	Do. ..	Middle.
(8) Dharmapuri (Salem) ..	Government ..	Do.
(9) Jammalamadugu (Cuddapah)	District Board ..	Do.
(10) Kakinada (East Godavari) ..	Municipal ..	High.
(11) Kesari (Madras) ..	Aided ..	Middle.
(12) Moodibidri (South Kanara).	Do. ..	High.
(13) Ongole (Guntur) ..	Government ..	Middle.
(14) Proddattur (Cuddapah) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(15) Periyakulam (Mathurai) ..	Do. ..	Do.
(16) Palacole (West Godavari) ..	Municipal ..	Do.
(17) Rajapalayam (Ramnad) ..	Aided ..	Do.
(18) Rayadrug (Bellary) ..	Government ..	Do.
(19) Sattur S. H. N. Mary (Ramnad).	Aided ..	Do.
(20) Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot)	Municipal ..	Do.
(21) Tirukkoyilur (South Arcot).	District Board ..	Do.

The Little Flower Girls' High School, Cheruvannur in Malabar district, was closed during the year. Forms I to III in Government Training School for Muslim Women, Bellary, were closed and the model section was amalgamated with the Government Training School for Women, Bellary.

As a result of these changes, the number of secondary schools for Indian girls at the end of the year was 204 compared with 185 in the previous year. Some of the middle schools opened higher forms in them and consequently were returned as high schools in the year under report. Of the 204 secondary schools. 149 were high and the rest middle schools.

The number of pupils in secondary schools for Indian girls rose from 58,556 to 64,301 during the year. In addition, there were 31,942 girls in boys' schools, raising the number of girls in secondary schools for Indian boys and girls to 93,210 an increase of 7,677 during the year which is noteworthy.

The total number of teachers employed in secondary schools for Indian girls further increased from 2,955 to 3,150 (including 154 men) of whom 2,662 (including 117 men) or 84·5 per cent were trained as against 2,568 last year. In spite of this increase, there is still dearth of trained women graduates.

Most of the secondary schools for girls generally follow the courses of studies prescribed for boys' schools and send up girls for the S.S.L.C. Examination. Six thousand six hundred and

fifty-eight girl candidates (5,280 pupil candidates and 1,378 private candidates) appeared for the S.S.L.C. Public Examinations held in October 1948 and March 1949 and the certificates of all these candidates were completed. Of these, 3,043 were declared eligible for university courses of study.

Five secondary schools introduced bifurcated courses of studies—four schools selected "Domestic Science" and one "Drawing and Painting."

There were no part-time and night schools for girls during the year.

4. *Special education.*—Two training schools under private management, viz., A.M.C.C. Training School, Dindigul and Bethelhem Secondary Training School, Ootacamund, were closed and two new schools, viz., U.L.C.M. Schade Secondary and Training School, Rajahmundry, and Arundale Montesseri Training School, Adyar, under private management were opened. The Government Secondary and Training School for Muslim Women, Kurnool, and Government Training School for Women, Palghat, were closed. The Training section with the Model School in the Government Training School for Muslim Women was amalgamated with the Government Training School for Women, Bellary. As a result of these changes, the number of training schools specially intended for women decreased by 3 to 82, of which 34 were under Government management and the rest under private management. The strength in the Government Training Schools for Women slightly decreased from 2,897 to 2,882 while that in the training schools under private management showed an appreciable increase from 3,208 to 3,850 classifying the trainees according to the grades there were 1,858 in the secondary grade training class and 4,874 in the elementary grade training class. Besides, 192 women were under training in the training schools for men during the year as against 88 women in the previous year.

In spite of the unsettled economic conditions, the year continued to be one of steady progress. Every possible effort was made to afford facilities for the education of women and the addition of over 50,090 to the number of girls under instruction in various kinds of educational institutions during the year was an encouraging feature.

X. Anglo-Indian Education.

Anglo-Indian schools are governed by a Special Code of Regulations and separate provision for grants to these schools is made in the Educational Budget. Although these schools are intended primarily for Anglo-Indian children, they are allowed to admit non-Anglo-Indian children up to a limit of 49 per cent.

The total number of Anglo-Indian schools including special schools decreased from 77 to 72 during the year. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of the St. Hilda's

School, Ootacamund, St. George's Cathedral, Madras and Doveton Corrie Training Schools (Mixed) and the amalgamation of St. Anne's, Madras, and St. Gabriel's School, Coonoor, with St. Aloysius School, Madras, and St. Joseph's Convent, Coonoor, respectively.

Two middle schools, St. Joseph's, Kakinada, and St. John De Britto Schools, Fort Cochin, were permitted to open Standard VIII during the year and one other school, Sacred Heart Convent, Villupuram, opened Standard IX in January 1949. As a result of these changes the number of high, middle and primary schools for boys at the end of the year under report was 19, 7 and 5, respectively, as against 16, 8 and 5 last year while that for the girls was 22, 11 and 6, respectively, as against 21, 15 and 6 in the previous year. Consequent on the closure of Doveton Corrie Training School (Mixed) reported above, the number of training schools decreased from 3 to 2 during the year. The strength in these two schools was 53. The two Manual Training Centres at Egmore and Ootacamund serving the Anglo-Indian schools at Madras and Ootacamund in Manual Training in Woodwork were abolished with effect from 1st January 1949. With this all special subjects centres that existed for Anglo-Indian schools in the Province ceased to exist.

Although there has been a reduction in the number of schools by 5 yet there has been an increase in the number of scholars under instruction. It rose from 13,674 to 14,939. The number of pupils belonging to communities other than the Anglo-Indian reading in these schools was 4,265 as against 3,547 last year. The percentage of non-Anglo-Indian pupils to the total number of pupils thus works out to 29 per cent only. There were 218 Anglo-Indian scholars reading in the Arts and Professional Colleges for Indians as against 246 last year. The number of Anglo-Indian pupils reading in Secondary Schools for Indians was 125 as against 130 in the previous year.

Two hundred and forty-seven boys and 167 girls appeared for the High School Examination, of whom 196 boys and 150 girls or 84 per cent were declared eligible for college course. For the Middle School Examination, 364 boys and 357 girls were sent up of whom 297 boys and 326 girls or 86 per cent came out successful. All the 8 boys and 56 girls who appeared passed the Teachers' Certificate (Middle grade) Examination.

Of the 833 teachers in Anglo-Indian schools, 710 or 85 per cent are trained.

Thirty-eight Anglo-Indian schools had boardings attached to them. The number of boarders was 2,356.

The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School at Lovedale served its last year under the old management of the Military Department and the administration of the school was taken over by the Government of India.

The Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian Education was reconstituted with effect from 1949 for a period of three years. The old board met twice during 1948–49 and the new board met once in March 1949. Hon'ble the Minister for Education continues to be the President of the Board.

The following are some of the main items contemplated in the programme of work for 1949–50:—

(i) Working out of a scheme for a more efficient working knowledge of regional languages and the federal language. The syllabus on regional languages submitted by the Special Committee is under circulation with the members of the Provincial Board and the same is under active consideration.

(ii) Introduction of a Technical Education Scheme in high schools.

The Provincial Board at its last meeting have constituted a committee to go into the question and arrangements will be made to start the work of the committee at an early date.

(iii) Introduction of Visual Education in Anglo-Indian schools.

XI. Education of the Harijans and other Special Classes.

1. *Harijan education.*

The total number of public elementary schools intended for the Harijans rose from 5,800 to 6,014 and their strength from 396,243 to 443,586. The total number of Harijan pupils reading in all public institutions further increased during the year to 490,011 from 448,091 last year. In all elementary schools for Indians including those specially intended for these classes there were 459,674 (including 168,445 girls) as against 424,807 (including 144,833 girls) last year. The number of these pupils reading at the V standard stage in all the elementary schools for Indians was 36,752 compared with 36,098 pupils in the previous year.

The number of Harijan students reading in the Arts, Oriental and Professional Colleges rose from 676 (including 56 women) to 807 (including 108 women) during the year while in the boys' and girls' secondary schools for Indians the increase was from 17,532 and 2,210 in 1947–48 to 22,752 and 2,747 in 1948–49 respectively. The strength in the special schools excluding the training schools was 2,564 in boys' schools and 258 in girls' schools as against 1,420 and 141 respectively last year. In the training schools for Indians the number of pupils of the Harijan community under training was 867 men and 421 women during the year compared with 451 men and 333 women in 1947–48.

The following table compares the position regarding the admission of Harijan pupils in elementary schools under public management not specially intended for them in 1947–48 and 1948–49 :—

	Plains.		Agency.	
	1947–48.	1948–49.	1947–48.	1948–49.
Total number of schools under public management not specially intended for Harijans	14,913	15,852	192	179
Number of schools accessible to Harijan pupils	14,913	15,852	192	179
Number of schools in which Harijans were admitted freely	11,496	12,599	151	143
Number of schools held in inaccessible buildings	Nil.	Nil.	Nil..	Nil.
Number of Harijan pupils admitted in the schools not specially intended for them	128,500	128,599	844	623

The percentage of the number of schools in which Harijan pupils were freely admitted to the number of schools accessible to them increased from 77·1 in 1947–48 to 79·5 in 1948–49. The disparity between the number of schools accessible to Harijan pupils and the number of schools in which they were freely admitted was in most cases due to proximity of schools specially intended for Harijans and non-existence of Harijan pupils in the school zone. To enable Harijan children to mix freely with pupils of other communities the practice of opening of separate schools has been discouraged.

The number of Harijan pupils admitted into schools not specially intended for them was 128,599 in the plains and 623 in the agency areas during the year under report as against 128,500 in the plains and 844 in the agency areas during the previous year. Thus there was slight decrease in the total number of Harijan children admitted freely into schools which were not intended for them. Poverty, the unsettled economic conditions and indifference towards education are some of the causes which hampered the free admission and attendance of the Harijan children in schools.

The number of Harijan teachers employed in schools not specially intended for Harijans decreased from 1,653 to 1,583 in 1948–49.

The following extracts from the report of the Director of Harijan Welfare show the measures taken by the Labour Department for the advancement of Harijan pupils in the matter of education :—

During the year, the work on behalf of the eligible communities in the field of education was continued on the usual lines and the facilities provided consisted of—

(1) the maintenance of schools;

(2) the provision of scholarships, boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and clothing and for payment of examination fees;

(3) the grant of stipends for the training of teachers;

(4) the maintenance of free hostels at important centres; and

(5) the grant of financial assistance to private bodies engaged in the maintenance of hostels, schools, etc., for the benefit of the eligible communities.

Schools.—There was no change in the policy of the department in regard to the starting and maintenance of schools. Efforts were however made to make the existing schools more efficient and to utilize the budget allotment for the purpose to greater advantage by closing inefficient schools and starting new ones in places where they were needed.

Secondary.—In their Order No. 2428, Development, dated 12th May 1948, the Government sanctioned the opening of Form V in the Government High School, Masulipatam, during the year. Sri V. Ramjee Rao Pantulu continued to be the honorary correspondent of the school on an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. Pupils belonging to the backward communities and Caste Hindus were also admitted into the school. There were 455 pupils on rolls during the year as against 353 in the previous year. Of these, 220 were Harijans, 12 Christians (converts from Harijans), 219 Backward Classes and Caste Hindus and 4 Muslims. The Government Nandanar High School for Boys, Chidambaram, continued to work under the control of the Collector of South Arcot with an enrolment of 237 pupils. In their Order Ms. No. 2947, Development, dated 2nd June 1949, the Government sanctioned the opening of Form V in the school.

Elementary.—At the beginning of the year there were 1,194 schools. Sixteen schools were newly started and five schools were closed. There were thus 1,205 schools working at the end of the year. All of them were day schools. Ninety-four thousand nine hundred and fifty children consisting of 61,007 boys and 33,943 girls received education as against 84,432 children consisting of 55,944 boys and 28,488 girls in the previous year. The number of teachers employed was 2,624, of whom 2,606 were trained and 18 untrained. A sum of Rs. 80,991–9–4 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings.

Midday meals.—The supply of midday meals to pupils in all the Labour Schools in the Province was continued during the year. The Labour Department arranged for the supply in 1,153 out of 1,205 schools; through contractors in 1,044 schools and through the headmasters in 109 schools. In the City of Madras, the Corporation arranged for the supply of midday meals in four out of five schools. The scheme of supply of midday meals could not be extended to other labour schools as most of them were started late during the year. There has been a general complaint from the Collectors that the contractors are unwilling to take up or renew contracts for the supply of meals at the rate of 1 anna 9 pies per meal fixed by the Government. The question of increasing the rate in those districts is under the consideration of Government.

The number of Harijan pupils fed at the close of the year in the labour schools was 85,732 as against 74,319 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals in the schools was Rs. 11,66,903 as against Rs. 11,15,704-12-0 during the previous year. The attendance of the pupils in the labour schools in the Province has improved as the result of the supply of midday meals.

2. *Mappilla education.*

Boys' schools.

Malabar, North.—The number of elementary schools specially intended for Mappillas during the year under report was 520 as against 472 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the transfer of control of girls' schools from the Inspectress to the District Educational Officer with effect from 15th May 1948. Of the 520 schools, 23 were complete higher elementary schools, one incomplete higher elementary school and 476 complete lower elementary schools. The number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in schools specially intended for them was 53,493 as against 48,205 in the previous year. The total number of pupils of this community reading in all schools in the district was 35,207 boys and 22,582 girls as against 32,764 boys and 19,201 girls in 1947-48. Thus there was an appreciable increase in the enrolment of Mappilla pupils in all standards from I to VIII. The total number of Mappilla teachers in all Mappilla elementary schools was 1,096. Of these, 1,096 teachers, 1,031 were trained and 65 untrained. The year under report shows an appreciable increase in the number of trained Mappilla teachers.

The two secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas continued to work during the year under report with an enrolment of 350 as against 304 in the previous year. The strength of Mappilla pupils in the general secondary schools increased from 1,038 to 1,135.

The separate section and the hostel attached to the Government Training School, Cannanore, for training Mappillas as teachers continued to work during the year. The number of Mappillas under training during the year was 45 including three in the secondary grade.

As in previous years religious instruction in the majority of elementary schools specially intended for Mappillas was imparted by Mullahs outside the school hours. In schools where teachers trained at the Government Training School, Cannanore and Malappuram, were employed religious instruction was imparted by these teachers.

Malabar, South.—There were 817 elementary schools specially intended for Mappillas in 1948-49. The total strength in these schools was 56,376 boys and 40,069 girls, the number of Mappilla pupils alone being 45,738 and 32,383. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in all the elementary schools was 54,800 boys and 37,185 girls. The percentage of Mappilla boys under instruction to the total strength of boys in all schools works out to 37 and

that of Mappilla girls to the total strength of girls to 34·3. Out of 3,334 teachers employed in the Mappilla schools, 3,040 were trained. The percentage of Mappilla teachers to the total number of teachers working in these schools is 61·1 in the case of men and 33 in the case of women.

The four secondary schools specially intended for Mappillas in the previous year continued to work in 1948–49 also. Form IV was opened in the Chaliyam Madrasathul Manar and Ponnani Mounathul Islam Schools. The Veeran Haji Memorial High School, Morayur, was closed under the old management and permission to open the high school with Forms I to VI under a new management was granted during the year. The Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram continued to work with Forms I to VI. The total strength in all the four schools was 1,026 out of which 692 were Mappillas including 21 girls. The strength of Mappilla pupils reading in all secondary schools in the district during the year was 2,044 boys and 82 girls as against 1,906 and 74 respectively last year. It is gratifying to note that there was appreciable increase in the enrolment of boys.

The staff in the four secondary schools for Mappillas consisted of 11 school assistants, 15 secondary-grade teachers, 10 graduates, 12 pandits and 5 specialist teachers. The number of pupils enjoying free places in Government Secondary Schools for Mappillas was 82. Besides this, 41 pupils enjoyed Government scholarships. Fifty-six pupils enjoyed military concession in the secondary school at Malappuram.

There were one senior secondary-grade training section and 4 senior and 4 junior elementary-grade sections in the Government Training School, Malappuram. The number of Mappilla teachers undergoing training in the different grades was 151 (including 5 in the secondary grade). There were two hostels attached to the Government Training School, Malappuram, one intended for the high school students and the other for the pupil-teachers of the training schools. In the former there were 113 boarders and in the latter 88. Religious instruction was as usual imparted by specially appointed instructors in accordance with the approved syllabus.

South Kanara.—Consequent on the closure of one board school due to uneconomic strength the number of Mappilla schools in the district on 31st March 1949 was 83. The strength of pupils in these specially intended schools during the year was 4,814 boys and 3,271 girls as against 5,283 boys and 4,079 girls at last year. The total number of Mappilla pupils under instruction in these schools was 4,338 boys and 2,943 girls compared with 4,863 boys and 3,835 girls in 1947–48. The main reason for the decrease is reported to be the present economic condition of the Mappillas in the district.

The number of teachers employed in Mappilla schools was 277 including 25 untrained teachers as compared with 210 including 27 untrained teachers.

Girls' schools.

Malabar.—The Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women, Tirur, continued to work during the year. The total number of Mappilla girls reading in all the girls' secondary schools in the district was 202 as against 226 last year. Besides, 93 girls were reading in the secondary schools for boys.

There was one elementary-grade section of 40 pupils specially intended for the community in the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Kozhikode, and one secondary-grade section in the Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women, Tirur. In both these sections all eligible Muslim candidates who applied for training were admitted and only the remaining seats were offered to non-Muslims. The number of Mappilla pupil-teachers under training was 58 as against 53 last year.

The Government Secondary and Training School for Mappilla Women, Tirur, is mainly attended by Mappilla girls and enrolment of pupils in this institution is not confined to the locality in which the school is situated but extends to other parts of South Malabar district. This is due to the special facilities available in that institution, such as a hostel for Mappilla girls reading in the school, which is the only one of its kind in the district, a large number of residential scholarships for Mappilla girls, a higher percentage (30 per cent) of free school places, the financial help rendered by the Tirur Muslim Committee and the provision for religious instruction in the school. No religious instruction could, however, be imparted to the pupils during a portion of the year under report owing to the religious instructor going on leave and subsequently resigning.

South Kanara.—The only secondary school specially intended for Muslim girls, viz., the Government High School for Muslim Girls, Mangalore, was converted into a general one from June 1948. The number of Muslim girls on rolls in all secondary schools for girls in the district decreased to 43 during the year from 60 in the previous year. Thirteen Mappilla girls were reading in boys' schools in the district as against 7 last year. The number of Mappilla pupil-teachers under training was two, same as last year.

XII. Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Notified Tribes.

1. *Aboriginal and hill tribes.*—The number of elementary schools for boys specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency Tracts decreased from 208 to 204 but their strength increased from 7,580 to 8,132 during the year. The number of pupils belonging to these tribes and reading in all the elementary schools in the Agency Tracts slightly increased from 5,126 (3,815 boys and 1,311 girls) to 5,134 (3,881 boys and 1,253 girls).

The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children in Kurnool district was 22 as against 21

last year. Out of the 22 schools 20 are Government schools under the administrative control of the Collector who is also the Special Chenchu Officer. The remaining two schools are under the Police department. These schools are located over and around the Nallamalais in the very heart of the reserve forest where the gudems of the nomadic Chenchu tribes exist. It is reported that some of these elementary schools fail to satisfy the departmental tests of efficiency. There were 398 boys and 393 girls in these schools specially intended for Chenchu children as against 374 boys and 295 girls in the previous year. All the schools are located in thatched sheds owned by Government. The accommodation is generally adequate and fairly suitable. The staff consisted of 27 male teachers and three women teachers of whom 25 men and two women were trained teachers. Pupils in these schools were taught handicrafts, such as leaf-plate stitching, rope making, bamboo work, basket and mat-making in which children evinced keen interest. As usual, the children in these schools were provided with free midday meals, clothes, books and slates. Besides, periodical medical inspection of pupils was also conducted.

There were 94 elementary schools specially intended for the tribes in the Nilgiris in which 5,115 boys and 2,097 girls were under instruction. The total number of pupils belong to the aboriginal and hill tribes reading in these as well as in the other elementary schools in the district was 5,563 boys and 2,225 girls as against 4,454 boys and 1,585 girls last year.

In other districts also, there were elementary schools working mainly for the benefit of these tribes during the year. The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the whole Province was 355 and the total strength in them was 16,401 (11,777 boys and 4,624 girls). The number of pupils of these tribes alone reading in all types of public institutions increased from 18,093 (17,025 boys and 1,068 girls) to 25,619 (16,620 boys and 8,999 girls) during the year under report.

2. *Notified tribes.*—During the year under report 286 elementary schools were returned as exclusively meant for the benefit of the children of the notified tribes in all of which 13,273 boys and 7,497 girls were under instruction.

The following is an epitome of the report received from the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, on the education of the children of the notified tribes under his control during the year 1948–49 :—

(*a*) *Mathurai, North.*—All the 67 complete lower elementary schools reported last year continued to work during the year under report with a total enrolment of 3,759 (2,408 boys and 1,351 girls) as against 3,768 in 1947–48. Of the total strength of 3,759, 2,683 were Kallar pupils. The total strength of teachers during the year was 117 including 34 women teachers. The Supervisors of Kallar schools who exercised immediate control over these schools made quarterly visits in addition to surprise visits. Almost all the schools paid special attention to games and gardening, growing of

trees was also encouraged. Scouting also continued to receive attention in these schools during the year under report.

(*b*) *Mathurai, South.*—Of the 189 schools that were maintained for Kallar children during 1947–48 one school was closed during the year. All the remaining 188 schools continued to function efficiently. The total strength in these schools was 9,480 boys and 5,320 girls as against 9,815 boys and 5,819 girls last year. The number of Kallar pupils in them was 12,432 compared with 13,494 last year. The average attendance of Kallar pupils fell to 69·9 per cent from 71·1 per cent last year. But the decrease is only 1·2 per cent as against 16·8 per cent last year. Strenuous efforts were made by the reclamation staff to improve attendance in schools. During the year all Kallar schools were thrown open to non-Kallar pupils also. The number of non-Kallar pupils at the end of the year was 2,368 as against 2,140 last year. The total number of teachers employed in Kallar schools was 468 including 140 women. Kallar pupils took an active part in physical activities, games, boy scout and girl guide movements. The two boarding homes at Usilampatti and Uttamapalaiyam continued to work satisfactorily with a strength of 329. Twenty-six Kallar pupils were undergoing vocational training in printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc., in various institutions with the aid of boarding grants and scholarships.

(*c*) *Ramnad.*—The two complete elementary schools at Mungapuram and Chatrapatti continued to work for the benefit of Kallar children with a total strength of 147 pupils of whom 41 were non-Kallars. In addition to general education, the pupils were taught spinning, needle work, string work, paper making, basket making, mat weaving, clay moulding, etc. The District Magistrate, Ramnad, administered boarding grants to Vaduvarpatti Koravar pupils studying in the A.M.C.C. Boarding School at Aruppukkottai.

(*d*) *Salem.*—The two schools for Korava children at Manivilandan and Madathur continued to work during the year. The strength in these schools was 33 and 94, respectively, of whom 13 and 22, respectively, were Korava pupils. Free midday meals, clothes, books and slates were supplied to the Korava pupils in the school at Madathur. The two boarding homes at Attur one for Korava boys and the other for Korava girls under London Mission Management continued to function satisfactorily. The total amount of Government grants sanctioned for 1948–49 for the two homes was Rs. 20,160. The Korava boarders were given special training in farming, etc., in the agricultural farm attached to the boarding home at Attur.

(*e*) *Chittoor.*—All the eleven schools intended for the education of the Yenadi tribe reported last year worked during the year with 13 teachers. The three Sugali schools in the district continued to work during the year under report. Sugali *Thandars*

being situated in out of the way places, teachers have no facilities to reside near the schools. Consequently there is dearth of teachers and the education of Sugali children gets interrupted. To remedy this, the Advisory Committee have resolved to get huts constructed for providing accommodation for teachers. The pupils were supplied with free midday meals, clothing and books.

(*f*) *Kurnool.*—The Sugali school at Kallamakulametta near Panyam continued to work satisfactorily during the year with a strength of 41 (20 boys and 21 girls), Pot-gardening was introduced in the school during the year. The Sugali pupils were given free rations, clothing and books. Sanction has been accorded by the Government for training the teachers in cattle breeding. The teachers are also being sent for training in the Veterinary Hospital at Nandyal.

(*g*) *Anantapur.*—The four Sugali schools at Settipalli, Pedaballi, Narasimpalli and Venkatampalli continued to work under the control of the Collector of Anantapur. The strength of the four schools was 38, 42, 46 and 53, respectively. The attendance in the schools was generally fair. Free midday meals were supplied to the Sugali pupils of all the schools except the one at Settipalli.

(*h*) *Notified tribes settlements.*—Consequent on the closure of the school at Chintaladevi along with the settlement the number of schools in the settlements decreased from six to five during the year. There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar settlement while in other settlements there were only mixed schools. The schools at Aziznagar and Stuartpuram had eight standards while the remaining three schools at Siddapuram, Sitanagaram and Bitragunta had six standards only. The strength in all these schools was 1,102. Midday meals were supplied to notified tribe pupils in all the settlement schools in addition to books, slates and clothing at Government cost. Aziznagar, Sitanagaram, Siddapuram and Bitragunta settlement schools maintained scout troupes and girl guide groups.

Thirty-one pupils of notified tribe members belonging to Aziznagar settlement studied in the various high schools and institutions outside the settlement. One boy studied in the Annamalai University, another underwent teachers' training and one girl in midwifery. One read in the school for Blind at Poonamallee.

Three pupils at Siddapuram settlement studied in the Board High School, Atmakur, and one girl in the Coles Memorial High School, Kurnool.

Four children of Sitanagaram, 21 of the Bitragunta Reformatory settlement and 22 of the Stuartpuram settlement studied in educational institutions outside. Notified tribe children reading in schools outside the settlement were awarded boarding grants scholarships and grant for books and slates.

XIII.—Education of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb and other Defective Children.

The existing provision for the education of defective children in this Province consists of 14 schools with an enrolment of 835 children. Of the 14 schools, four are for the blind, four for the deaf and dumb, five for lepers and one for the blind, deaf and dumb. For purposes of statistics and classification the deaf and dumb school, Palayamkottai, is as usual, treated as a girls' school though it is a mixed school. The majority of these schools provide boarding and lodging for their pupils.

The Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Chingleput district, which was administered by the Board of Governors of the Madras Association for the Blind, Madras, was taken over by the Director of Public Instruction on behalf of the Government of Madras as per G.O. Ms. No. 1672, Education, dated 30th June 1948, as agents of the Association pending final transfer of the school to Government control. The Municipal Councils at Coimbatore and Karaikudi continued to run a deaf and dumb school each during the year. The private agencies, viz., educational bodies or individuals, who maintain schools for defectives receive grants-in-aid from Government.

The following statement gives the comparative strength in the schools for the last year and the year under report :—

Name of the institution.	Strength as on 31st March 1948.		31st Mar. 1949.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1 The Lutheran School for the Blind, Rentachintala	16	18	15	18
2 Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee..	45	..	45	..
3 T.D.T.A. Blind (Boys) School, Palayamkottai.	23	..	35	..
4 Deaf and Dumb and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras	135	54	124	80
5 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Coimbatore.	32	13	37	14
6 Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi.	11	5	10	5
7 Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore, Madras.	84	..	48	38
8 Deaf and Dumb (Girls) School, Palayamkottai.	62	38	70	26
9 T.D.T.A. Blind (Girls) School, Palayamkottai.	..	37	..	30
10 Bethesda Leper School, Narasapur	32	18	33	18
11 The Leper School, Dayapuram, Ramnad ..	29	6	33	11
12 St. Stanislaus Leper School, Kumbakonam ..	50	..	55	14
13 The Leper School, Ramachandrapuram ..	57	..	57	..
14 The Leper School, Bapatla	12	7	12	7
Total ..	588	196	574	261

The pupils in these schools were given general education in addition to vocational training in crafts like rattan-work, weaving, tailoring, mat-weaving, carpentry, bee-keeping and gardening for boys and in the case of girls other than the blind, needle-work and dress-making. As the blind have a special aptitude for music, arrangements for the teaching of vocal and instrumental music are made in almost all the schools for the blind. The schools for the blind aim at imparting elementary instruction in

the regional languages by means of the Braille Code. The Uniform Indian Braille was introduced during the year under report. In the school for deaf-mutes lip-reading and articulation form the basis of instruction. Visual aids having a projector and film-strips were used generally in geographical and historical subjects in schools intended for deaf and dumb children.

Arrangements for the medical examination of the pupils exist in almost all the schools for defectives and pupils are encouraged to take physical exercises and to play suitable games. Various extra-curricular activities are encouraged and every possible effort is made to keep the children happy and cheerful. Generally the managements make efforts to keep in touch with ex-students and to find suitable employment for them or to help them in other ways.

During the year under report it was proposed to train 12 teachers for teaching defective children—six for deaf-mute (3 for Tamil area and 3 for Telugu area) and another set of six for blind children. But only five teachers (3 Tamil and 2 Telugu) for the blind were actually trained. It was not possible to train any for the deaf-mute. During the current year also it is proposed to train 12 teachers—6 for the blind and 6 for the deaf-mute. Besides, two teachers in Kannada and one in Malayalam are undergoing training in the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee.

A school for the deaf-mute was however proposed to be opened in South Malabar and the Government also sanctioned the proposal. But due to the non-availability of a suitable building the school could not be opened.

The Government have sanctioned the opening of two schools for the blind, one at Cuddapah and the other at Salem, in the building of the defunct Government Secondary Training School for the Muslim Women, Shevapet.

XIV. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The remarks in this chapter are confined to unrecognized institutions which are not under the control of the department. The ephemeral character of some of these schools and the reluctance of some of the managements to submit statistical returns render comparison difficult.

One hundred and forty-nine unrecognized schools were returned during the year under report, the total strength in all of which was 6,005 as against 189 institutions with 7,917 pupils returned last year. Unrecognized elementary schools are mostly indigenous schools imparting instruction in the 3 R's, some of these institutions aim at preparing pupils indiscriminately for admission to recognized secondary schools and this inevitably results in unhealthy competition and rivalry with recognized institutions. The district of Malabar had as usual the largest number of unrecognized schools, most of which were classified as Arabic schools (85 schools with a total strength of 2,984 pupils).

XV. Books.

1. *Connemara Public Library.*—The total number of books added to the library during the year was 1,611 apart from periodicals. Of these 757 books were in South Indian languages. The number of institutions abroad and in India that sent their journals in exchange for Madras Government Museum Bulletins was 238. There was an increase in the number of readers who visited the library from 68,780 to 76,841 and the number of volumes consulted by them was 176,950. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 53,573 as against 52,454 last year. The number of new depositors during the year was 451. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 47,076–6–5 and the receipts were Rs. 422–5–0. The library is soon to become the Central Library of this Province and as such its resources will be at the disposal of the entire Province.

2. *Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.*—During the year under report 2,942 persons visited the library and consulted about 4,430 works as against 3,054 visitors who consulted about 4,538 works in the previous year. The number of manuscripts and books issued on loan to several scholars and institutions during the year was 82 as against 61 during last year.

Vigorous efforts were made during the year for the acquisition of manuscripts. Notifications were published in some of the important dailies and weeklies in English and regional languages requesting the public having manuscripts to correspond with the Curator if they were willing to offer the manuscripts for sale, on loan or as presentation to the library. On information regarding the availability of the manuscripts, the Curator undertook two tours, one in December 1948 in South Malabar district and the other in February 1949 in Tanjore district. A large number of manuscripts were brought on loan from these two places. About 2,000 manuscripts were brought from the Sri Sankara Kamakoti Peetam Mutt at Kumbakonam. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 523 as against 241 during the previous year.

The first volume of the Mahabhasya of Patanjali comprising of four Ahnikas with the two commentaries and an introduction was released from the press recently. Twenty-four pages of matter relating to Maynkhavali were sent for printing. The first volume of the multi-lingual half-yearly bulletin for which the Government accorded sanction was issued and the first number of the second volume is expected to be out from the press shortly. The activities of the library have thus developed in all directions during the year under review.

3. *Registration of books.*—During the year 1948–49 the total number of publications registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 was 3,215. Of these, 2,310 were books and the remaining 905 periodicals. These figures represent an increase

of 8 and 4 per cent respectively over those for the previous year which were 2,138 and 866, respectively. The total number of publications given above consists of 2,506 " original works", 670 " Re. editions" and 39 translations. The volume of literary output varied from district to district; the City of Madras leading as usual, Tanjore and Guntur occupied second and third places, respectively. Of the total number of books registered, 888 or 38 per cent are designed for educational purposes as against 754 or 34 per cent of the previous year.

Necessary facilities were accorded with the sanction of the Government to public institutions like the Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam and the Telugu Basha Samiti for exhibiting certain old publications preserved in the library in connexion with the literary festivals organized by them at Mathurai and Vijayavada, respectively.

The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year under review were unobjectionable. Still publications which are pornographic in nature or calculated to disturb the communal harmony of the Province or otherwise objectionable were observed to be on the increase.

Text-book Committee.—During the year under report, 21 applications for registration were received, of which 18 were registered. The registration fee realized was Rs. 4,200. The total number of registered publishers in 1948–49 was 303 against 283 in the previous year.

The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 869 (251 for elementary and 618 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 8,697 was realized as scrutiny fees.

One meeting of the Committee was held in February 1949. At this meeting in addition to the new books, the books approved in 1943 which had lost their approval by efflux of time in 1948 were also considered.

4. *Libraries.*—The total number of public libraries under various kinds of managements rose from 1,619 to 1,681 during the year under report. There were 247 registered libraries under private managements during the year as against 232 in the previous year. A comparative statement showing the number of libraries under various managements, the number of books and journals available, the number of persons who made use of the libraries and the expenditure incurred on these libraries for the year 1947–48 and 1948–49 are furnished below :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.
1 Number of libraries under—		
(*a*) Government	2	4
(*b*) District Boards and Panchayats ..	1,209	1,247
(*c*) Municipalities	71	80
(*d*) Co-operative societies	46	75
(*e*) Private managements	291	275
Total ..	1,619	1,681

	1947–48.	1948–49.
2 Number of books and journals available in the libraries	1,210,804	1,264,094
3 Number of persons who made use of these libraries	3,726,470	3,909,824
	RS.	RS.
4 Total expenditure—		
(a) From provincial funds	71,480	1,05,481
(b) From local boards funds	1,61,475	1,70,728
(c) From private funds	2,49,814	92,129
Total ..	4,82,769	3,68,338

The increase in the number of libraries and the marked increase in the number of persons using them indicate that th public libraries in this Province are becoming more and more popular.

The inspection of the libraries was as usual conducted by the officers of the Education Department.

5. *Use of school libraries by the public.*—The number of school libraries thrown open to the public during 1948–49 was 207 as against 177 in the previous year. But the number of persons who made use of the libraries decreased from 4,593 last year to 4,282 during the year under report. Despite the fall in the number of persons using these libraries, there was an increase in the number of volumes used by them from 16,952 to 20,382.

It is reported by some of the officers that the scheme is not quite popular for the following reasons :—

(i) that the books kept in the school libraries are not generally of the nature and standard required for grown-up people.

(ii) That public libraries exist in almost all the places which are more convenient to the public.

The number of elementary school libraries thrown open to the public was 1,668. The number of persons who made use of these libraries was 3,332 and the number of volumes made use of was 18,732.

XVI. Miscellaneous.

1. *Government scheme of adult education.*—For the first time in the history of the department a scheme of adult education was sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction at the instance of Government and approved by them in their Order No. 846, Education, dated 9th April 1948. According to this scheme one hundred aided adult literacy schools were sanctioned in 1948–49 and the District Educational Officers were authorized to permit their opening. Draft rules for recognition and aid to adult literacy schools were approved and notified by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2204, Education, dated 4th September 1948. As another part of this scheme and with reference to G.O. No. 1948, Education, dated 6th August 1948, 554 teachers were trained in three batches for adult literacy work. Training courses in adult literacy work were also organized for student-volunteers from different colleges in the

City of Madras. The third part of the scheme providing for the opening of rural colleges could not be given effect to during the year since the draft rules for recognition and aid to rural colleges were not finalized. Pentapadu, Arcot and Badagara have been selected as centres for opening rural colleges for men.

Voluntary work in adult education by Government colleges.—The adult education class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work during the year with a strength of 34 pupils. As usual the classes were conducted in the evenings by volunteers from B.T., Pandit, Secondary and Basic Training classes. The class was also reorganized so as to come under the new rules. Voluntary donations in kind and cash were raised to meet the expenses connected with the class. The adult night school attached to the Government College, Kumbakonam, which was revived in November 1948 functioned with a strength of 91. The classes were conducted by the students and staff of the college.

Adult education was taken up as a project by the Social Service League of the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. Afternoon and evening classes for illiterate, semi-literate and literate women and girls and training in methods of adult education for student-volunteers were also organized in the college during the year.

The adult education classes started in August 1947 in Queen Mary's College, Madras, continued to function during the year under report also. Student-volunteers under the guidance of the staff members in charge took classes by turns. About 30 adults joined the classes. Besides regular literacy work songs were taught and once a week talks on subjects of general interest were given.

Literature.—Bulletin No. 1 on adult education was prepared and printed. Propaganda songs on adult literacy were printed and made available for sale. Arrangements were made for the printing of selected continuation reading books in Tamil and Telugu.

Exhibition.—An adult education section was organized and conducted in connexion with the participation of the department in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition from 24th November 1948 to 31st January 1949. The department also participated in the Adult Education Exhibition organized at the Memorial Hall, Park Town, Madras, at the time of the visit of Dr. Frank Laubach to Madras at the end of March 1949.

2. *Departmental exhibitions.*—Vidyanagar as part of the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition was a joint effort of the City Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Corporation of Madras and the Colleges in the City. The exhibition organized by the Department of Education attempted to give a picture of the educational programme of the Government and what is being done in our many educational institutions. It consisted of the following sections :—

(1) Pre-school, (2) Basic education, (3) Adult education, (4) Citizenship, (5) Scouting and audio-visual education, (6) Craft and technical education, (7) Physical education, (8) Social studies, (9) Fine arts, (10) Home science and nutrition, (11) Education of the handicapped children and (12) Information and statistics.

A few extracts from the remarks of the visitors are appended below :—

It has been a pleasure to see your exhibit and to have help and courteous explanations.

ARTHUR E. MORGAN,
Member, University Commission.

I have been greatly impressed by the enthusiasm and originality revealed in the exhibits. I rejoice to see New India forging ahead in this way.

M. R. ANSTEY,
Shrewsbury, England.

I have been very much pleased to see the educational exhibition. I try a number of exhibitions of great educational value in my school. I would request organizers to respond to my request I would make in the near future. I shall like to get their advantage for organizing similar exhibitions in my school and city. Will they please write to me on the following address.

(Signed) ———,
Assistant Secretary, All-India Federation of Educational Associations.

Several Government colleges and some secondary schools also held their annual general or departmental exhibitions.

3. *Physical education for men.*—The work of promoting physical education in all educational institutions was as usual carried out by the Chief Inspector of Physical Education assisted by the four Regional Inspectors of Physical Education. The Chief Inspector of Physical Education visited schools and attended meetings of athletic associations, District Inter-School Athletic and Sports meets and addressed meetings of headmasters and physical education teachers. He served as a member of the College Council of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, and the Provincial Council of the National Association for Physical Education and Recreation, India at Nagpur.

The four Regional Inspectors of Physical Education inspected 225 schools and visited 191 schools. They also gave full co-operation and useful advice for the conduct of play festivals and physical activities to various athletic associations.

Refresher courses in physical education for teachers were conducted during the year in the jurisdiction of each of the Regional Inspectors. The total number of teachers who attended the courses was 729.

Due to the opening of a large number of new schools and the large increase in strength in existing schools, the position in respect of playgrounds as a whole cannot be considered satisfactory. The

number of secondary and training schools in the Province which have no playground is 140 (Mathurai 53, Rajahmundry 28, Anantapur 17 and Coimbatore 42). The move of the Government to sanction playground grants to schools under private and local managements is very opportune.

Though lack of suitable play fields continued to act as a great handicap every effort was made to promote physical education in elementary schools. The newly instituted " Play festivals " infuse enthusiasm in the teachers and young children. The number of schools and children who took part in play festivals in the year under report was 212 and 10,782 respectively.

The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, continued to serve as a training centre for teachers. The number of candidates trained for the Diploma course was 31 (including 4 women) and for the higher and lower grade certificate courses 57 (including 6 women) and 48 (including 8 women), respectively.

The finalization of the syllabus on the basis of the suggestions for improvement and criticisms received, is under consideration by the Expert Committee for the revision of the syllabus on Physical activities for boys. This syllabus was adopted in the secondary schools for boys during 1948–49 as an experimental measure.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, was pleased to award two medals, one for a boy and the other for a girl, for the best performance in athletes and other events. Competitions for the award of the medal were held under the auspices of the Madras Schools Athletic Association for boys and Madras Girls' Athletic Association for girls.

4. *Physical education for women.*—Government in their Memorandum No. 1849-47-A/14, Education, dated 4th May 1948, transferred the duties attached to the post of the Women Specialist in Physical Education, Madras, to the Chief Inspector of Physical Education as a temporary measure.

The posts of the Women Specialist and the Assistant to the Women Specialist in Physical Education were kept in abeyance during the year under report.

The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 796, Education and Public Health, dated 21st March 1949, approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a committee may be constituted for preparing a separate syllabus for physical education for girls. The committee met for the first time on 2nd May 1949 and chalked out its programme of work.

The physical training class for women was continued to be conducted during the year under report in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. All the eighteen women candidates who appeared for the Government Examination in Physical Education (Diploma 4, higher 6 and lower 8) came out successful.

5. *Report on rural reconstruction.*—The policy of all out development of firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction

work was pursued vigorously during the year under report. In the light of the suggestions contained in the co-ordinated plan for the development of the selected firkas every effort was made by the Inspecting Officers of the Department for rapid expansion of educational facilities in the areas.

Several new elementary schools, basic schools and adult schools were opened both by private agencies and local bodies in school-less and other needy centres in the selected firkas. A high school was started by the District Board at Santhanuthalapadu in Guntur district. It is located in a rent-free building. In Mathurai district 16 new elementary schools were opened in Thirumangalam firka, 15 by the district board and one by a private agency. A central library was also opened at Thirumangalam. A basic training school has been opened at T. Kallupatti. About ten night schools also were started. Multi vitamin tablets were distributed to the school children in the area. In Ramnad district takli spinning is widely introduced in all the schools in Malli firka. A summer course in spinning on charkas and taklies was also organized. In South Kanara district compulsory elementary education was introduced in 6 villages in the firka selected, midday meals were provided to scheduled caste children reading in labour schools. The itinerating libraries maintained in a few centres were availed of by a large section of the rural population in the selected firkas.

The students of the A.B.M. Training School for Women, Ongole, did propaganda work with regard to sanitation and health in the village of Pornamitta of Ongole taluk. Statistics of education, health and occupation were gathered.

In G.O. Ms. No. 858, dated 8th December 1948, Government approved the formation of a grama seva sangham for each village or convenient unit of villages in the 34 selected firkas of the Province. Other village organizations engaged in rural reconstruction work, if any, existing in the village such as village uplift and sports sanghams, grama valibhar sanghams, were ordered to be merged with the grama seva sanghams whose aim will be all comprehensive.

Private institutions engaged in rural reconstruction work such as basic education, khadi work, village industries, dairy farming, adult education, leprosy work, etc., were sanctioned grants-in-aid by the Government. Two hundred and sixty-two libraries maintained by grama sanghams were also sanctioned grants by the Government at Rs. 100 each.

6. *New lines of work.*—*Camping* is an accepted education activity which plays an important part in the citizen making process. But one of the greatest handicaps to the effective development of camping programmes in schools and colleges for the benefit of the students and scouts has been the lack of accessible and suitable camping places. The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1949, Education and Public Health, dated 5th September 1947, appointed, a committee to go into the question of securing suitable camp sites and other details relating to the scheme. The report of the committee was received during the year and is under consideration.

Children's library.—It is proposed to open a children's library containing books of special merit and excellence produced in foreign countries so as to enable local publishers to bring out suitable books for our children in the different languages of the Province. It is proposed to make the library accessible to school children also so as to study their reactions to the various types of books.

The South India Teachers' Union organized a "Children's Art and Book Week" in March 1949. An exhibition of books suitable for children's pleasure reading and specimens of painting done by children of many lands was also arranged during the week besides lectures on subjects like "Art in Education", Library Science for Children, etc.

7. *Teachers' Associations, Managers' and Teacher-Managers' Associations.*—There were 2,262 elementary school teachers' associations during the year under report as against 2,271 in the previous year. The associations were under the control of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Attendance at the monthly meetings of the associations was compulsory for all teachers except for those employed in distant localities. Very useful work such as enlightenment on departmental circulars and rules was turned out in the centres. Topics of professional and academic interest were also discussed at the meetings in addition to demonstration lessons. During the year as many as 23,148 meetings were held.

8. *Teachers' unions.*—During the year there were 314 elementary school teachers' unions as against 328 last year.

As a result of representations made by the unions and of Director's recommendations certain amendments to rules relating to the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools were approved by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3211, Education, dated 15th December 1948, with a view to make the service conditions of teachers more secure.

9. *Teacher-Managers' and Managers' Associations.*—There were 71 teacher-managers' associations and 40 managers' associations during the year under report as against 74 and 38 respectively in the previous year.

10. *Teachers employed as Postmasters.*—Teachers in local boards and Government schools continued to be employed as Postmasters in extra departmental, sub and branch offices. The number of such offices in charge of the school masters increased from 740 to 804 during the year. The percentage of branch offices in their charge to the total number of extra departmental branch offices was 19·0 as against 17·3 last year.

11. *Boy scouts and girl guides movements.*—Further progress was made during the year in the direction of achieving unity of the different associations for boy scouts and girl guides. Although organization unity has yet to become an accomplished fact, an atmosphere of cordial co-operation has been brought about among the different organizations.

Of the chief events connected with the Boy Scouts Association were the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Mathurai and South Kanara District Associations and the coming of age celebration of the Tanjore Local Association. A record number of 164 preliminary training courses (Cub, Scout and Rover branches) were conducted including the usual annual special courses for teachers under training in the Teachers' Training Colleges at Saidapet and Royapetta (Madras) and at Rajahmundry. Besides the usual programme of service to pilgrims at festivals in various parts of the Province, the noteworthy service of the year was that rendered by the Scouts at Mahabalipuram and Vedaranyam at the time of the Mahothayam festival. The strength of the association rose from 33,201 to 41,275, all ranks. The association received a grant of Rs. 7,500 during the year. The Hindustan Scout Association which trains both boys and girls rose in strength from 23,000 to 30,000, all ranks. Joint rallies were held in various districts, the chief among which was the one held at the Government House, Guindy, in honour of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the 26th July 1948 attended by 4,000 Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and officers of all ranks.

The girl guide movement in the Province continued its steady work throughout the year and conducted the usual complement of training courses, courses for local advisers and competitions and rallies. The All-India Trainers visited the Province from May 27th to July 30th. Training courses were held at Ootacamund, Coonoor, Erode, Karur, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madras. A training camp was organized and conducted at Tirunelveli during September 15th to 21st, 1948. Two campers and Commissioners and 20 Guides took part. The Local Advisers' training camp at Bangalore from May 12th to 26th, was attended by 10 Guiders. A non-residential training course at Ootacamund attended by 50 guides was run from October 18th to 28th, 1948. The Girl Guide Companies helped during the visits of our National Leaders to the City and also for the Indian Conference of social work, and the Guild of Service Fete. The strength of the association was 6,266 all ranks during the year. The association received a Government grant of Rs. 3,000.

Junior Red Cross.—The number of groups increased by 110 to 3,354 during the year. There was an all round development and progress in Junior Red Cross activities in schools and great improvement noticed in the quality of work. The juniors played a significant part in collecting money for various Red Cross activities, and in some cases where monetary prizes have been won, these were handed over to the Junior Red Cross Funds, in the sphere of health, besides their activities in improving the health of their own members, attending to their cleanliness and that of school premises and surroundings juniors have given much time to propaganda in the neighbouring villages and rural areas, teaching and demonstrating how disease can be prevented and lanes and houses made and kept clean and sanitary. Three International exchange albums were received during the year and 13 albums prepared by the juniors were sent to headquarters to be forwarded to juniors in other parts of the

World. Successful conferences were held in Coonoor, Guntur, Mathurai and Ramnad. The Madras district branch inaugurated and carried out two training conferences during the year in English and Tamil. About 300 teachers were trained. With the help of trained welfare workers, the trainees were taught various handicrafts. A health survey of schools was undertaken by the Coimbatore branch. The Ooty branch has started relief work of Junior Red Cross among poor school children.

12. *General.*—Service books and certified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock are reported to have been maintained in accordance with the rules during the year under report.

Yours faithfully,

D. S. REDDI,

Director of Public Instruction.

ANNEXURE.

Names of municipalities that have introduced compulsion.

(1) Vellore.
(2) Kumbakonam (boys and girls).
(3) Nagapattinam.
(4) Kancheepuram.
(5) Tellicherry.
(6) Tiruppur.
(7) Tirunelveli.
(8) Chingleput.
(9) Erode (boys and non-muslim girls).
(10) Masulipatnam.
(11) Cochin (boys and non-muslim girls).
(12) Mayuram.
(13) Mathurai (boys and girls).
(14) Hindupur.
(15) Proddattur.
(16) Dindigul.
(17) Kozhikode.
(18) Virudunagar.
(19) Eluru.
(20) Rajahmundry.
(21) Madras Corporation (boys and non-muslim girls).
(22) Visakhapatnam.
(23) Nellore.
(24) Coimbatore (boys and girls).
(25) Vijayavada.
(26) Salem (boys and girls).
(27) Kakinada (boys and girls).

Names of taluks in which compulsion has been introduced.

(1) Walluvanad taluk, Mannarghat Village Panchayat.

(2) Ponnani—Three selected amsoms.

(3) Ernad—Selected amsoms in East and West Ernad.

(4) Sivakasi—Vadamalapuram and Sengamalanachiyarpuram (boys and girls).

(5) Saidapet taluk (Chingleput district).

(6) Tiruvadi Union (Tanjore district).

Districtwar number of centres in which compulsion was introduced in rural areas since 1945.

Names of districts.	Number of centres in which compulsion was introduced during		
	1945–46.	1946–47.	1947–48.
Visakhapatnam, North and South	23	22	31
Godavari, East	16	15	20
Godavari, West	13	16	13
Krishna	16	17	17
Guntur, North	37	40 }	47
Guntur, South	30	28 }	
Kurnool	9	47	36
Bellary	6	35	18
Anantapur	8	45	21
Cuddapah	14	30	34
Nellore	17	30	40
Chingleput	14	19	32
North Arcot	8	29	24
Chittoor	31	64	50
South Arcot	23	40	39
Tanjore	18	31	29
Tiruchirappalli	21	28	29
Mathurai	8	18	21
Ramnad	9	9	16
Tirunelveli East and West	9	18	19
Coimbatore	23	26	23
Nilgiris	1	3	4
Salem	31	64	51
Malabar	27	25	25
South Kanara	23	27	31
Total ..	435	726	670

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES, 1948–49.

General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.			
			Recognized institutions.		All institutions.	
Area in square miles	126,166					
Population as per the census of 1941—			1949.	1948.	1949.	1948.
Males	24,557,143	Males ..	11·8	11·1	11·8	11·1
Females	24,784,667	Females ..	6·2	6·1	6·2	6·1
Total ..	49,341,810	Total ..	9·0	8·6	9·0	8·6

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column (5).
	1949.	1948.	Increase or decrease.	1949.	1948.	Increase or decrease.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities	3	3	..	* 1,079	1,278	— 199	(a) 510 (b) 569
For males.							
Arts colleges †	75	71	+ 4	36,989	32,015	+ 4,974	(a) 11,008 (b) 25,981
Professional colleges ..	21	21	...	6,127	5,622	+ 505	
High schools	737	637	+ 100	424,278	386,827	+ 37,451	(c) 398,275 (d) 26,003
Middle schools	188	179	+ 9	38,834	37,823	+ 1,011	(c) 34,678 (d) 4,156
Primary schools ‡ ..	37,206	36,587	+ 619	3,817,631	3,651,846	+ 165,785	(d) 3,817,631 §
Special schools	552	473	+ 79	45,253	33,977	+ 11,276	
Total .	38,779	37,968	+ 811	4,369,112	4,148,110	+ 221,002	
For females.							
Arts colleges †	13	10	+ 3	2,233	1,806	+ 427	(a) 559 (b) 1,674
Professional colleges ..	5	5	..	372	333	+ 39	
High schools	171	165	+ 6	60,747	56,100	+ 4,647	(c) 42,759 (d) 17,988
Middle schools	66	56	+ 10	11,176	9,570	+ 1,606	(c) 5,531 (d) 5,645
Primary schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Special schools	145	151	— 6	10,556	9,865	+ 691	
Total ..	400	387	+ 13	85,084	77,674	+ 7,410	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	149	189	— 40	6,005	7,917	— 1,912	
For females	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	149	189	— 40	6,005	7,917	— 1,912	
Grand total ..	39,331	38,547	+ 784	4,461,280	4,234,979	226,301	

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (c) In Secondary stage.

(b) In Intermediate classes. (d) In Primary stage.

* Scholars reading in the Annamalai University only.

† Includes Oriental Colleges.

‡ Distinction between boys and girls schools removed.

§ Includes scholars in Standards VI to VIII of elementary schools.

General Summary of Expenditure on Education.

	Total expenditure. 1948–49.	Total expenditure. 1947–48.	Total expenditure. Increase or decrease.	Percentage of expenditure from Government funds.	Percentage of expenditure from Local funds.	Percentage of expenditure from Fees	Percentage of expenditure from Other sources.	Cost per scholar to Government funds.	Cost per scholar to Local funds	Cost per scholar to Fees.	Cost per scholar to Other sources.	Total cost per scholar.
	RS.	RS.	RS.									
Direction and Inspection	35,53,472	33,99,752	+ 1,53,720	100·00	..	..	..	0·80	..	..	..	0·80
Universities	24,53,269	18,44,808	+ 6,08,461	63·8	..	19·7	16·5	33·42	..	10·34	8·88	52·64
Miscellaneous	2,94,95,779	2,42,51,365	+ 52,44,414	38·7	7·6	22·0	31·7	2·56	0·50	1·46	2·09	6·61
Total ..	3,55,02,520	2,94,95,925	+ 60,06,595	46·6	6·3	19·7	27·4	3·71	0·50	1·57	2·18	7·96
Institutions for males.												
Arts colleges	75,20,644	62,47,881	+ 12,72,763	18·1	..	67·7	14·2	36·9	..	137·5	28·9	203·3
Professional colleges	44,45,240	44,30,500	+ 14,740	68·55	..	20·10	11·35	496·7	..	145·9	82·9	725·5
High schools	2,61,97,507	1,97,08,000	+64,89,507	19·6	12·1	55·7	12·6	12·10	7·46	34·40	7·79	61·75
Middle schools	18,26,098	15,16,940	+ 3,09,158	17·8	14·5	49·9	17·8	8·45	6·81	23·47	8·30	47·03
Primary schools	7,41,79,226	6,65,52,876	+ 76,26,350	67·89	29·14	1·35	1·62	13·18	5·61	0·28	0·33	19·40
Special schools	88,86,126	87,81,742	+ 1,04,384	57·94	2·45	6·06	33·55	113·8	4·8	11·9	65·9	196·4
Total ..	12,30,54,841	10,72,37,939	+ 1,58,16,902	53·1	20·4	18·8	7·7	15·0	5·8	5·3	2·2	28·8
Institutions for females.												
Arts colleges	7,90,729	7,85,757	+ 4,972	25·5	..	35·6	38·9	90·4	..	126·1	137·6	354·1
Professional colleges ..	5,38,169	4,80,928	+ 57,241	41·96	..	18·05	39·99	607·2	..	260·9	578·6	1,446·7
High schools	48,64,948	40,40,251	+ 8,24,697	45·0	4·6	34·7	15·7	36·04	3·71	27·79	12·55	80·09
Middle schools	7,31,346	6,41,284	+ 90,062	38·62	3·48	32·41	25·49	25·36	2·34	21·17	16·57	65·44
Special schools	20,65,206	18,88,805	+ 1,76,401	73·33	0·46	1·99	24·22	143·66	0·91	3·91	47·16	195·64
Total ..	89,90,398	78,37,025	+ 11,53,373	49·12	2·90	26·06	21·92	82·77	2·79	35·94	25·86	147·48
Grand total ..	16,75,47,759	14,45,70,889	+ 2,29,76,870	51·49	16·51	19·37	12·63	51·9	3·1	27·5	23·1	105·6

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For males.						For females.					
	Government. (1)	Municipal council. (2)	District board. (3)	Aided. (4)	Unaided. (5)	Total. (6)	Government. (7)	Municipal council. (8)	District board. (9)	Aided. (10)	Unaided. (11)	Total. (12)
Recognized institutions.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science.	10	1	1	52	3	67	1	..	..	7	..	8
Law	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1
Education ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	4
Engineering ..	3	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Technology ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		..
Intermediate and Second grade colleges ..	1	..	..	9	..	10	1	..	..	4	..	5
Total ..	27	1	1	64	3	96	3	..	..	15	..	18
Schools—General—												
High schools ..	20	54	296	361	6	737	37	7	7	119	1	171
Middle schools ..	13	18	60	90	7	188	21	3	4	37	1	66
Primary schools.	1,886	1,451	16,015	17,798	56	37,206	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,919	1,523	16,371	18,249	69	38,131	58	10	11	156	2	237
Schools—Special—												
Arts	3	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and training	41	..	..	26	..	67	34	..	..	50	..	84
Engineering † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and industrial ..	11	1	1	38	..	51		..	..	25	..	25
Commercial ‡ ..	..	..	..	3	253	256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	4	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2
Defective ..	..	2	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	2
Adults	2	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other schools ..	19	7	27	89	3	145	3	..	..	23	5	31
Total ..	81	11	28	169	263	552	37	..	..	102	6	145
Total, Recognized Institutions ..	2,027	1,535	16,400	18,482	335	38,779	98	10	11	273	8	400
Unrecognized institutions	..	..	..	..	149	149	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	2,027	1,535	16,400	18,485	484	38,931	98	10	11	273	8	406

* Includes Oriental colleges and Two Technology departments of Madras and Andhra Universities.

† Includes survey schools. ‡ Includes approved but unrecognized institutions also.

II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District board.			Municipal council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate education.									
Arts and Science * ..	7,343	6,630	1,055	61	58	50	631	625	..
Law	746	586	274	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	1,976	1,958	517	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	234	226	149	..	..	..	..	..	.
Engineering	1,076	966	960	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	545	529	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	169	167	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	126	123	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary	391	391	256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12,606	11,576	3,787	61	58	50	631	625	..
School and special education.									
In High schools ..	8,449	7,727	542	143,723	129,181	3,259	44,783	40,515	797
In Middle schools ..	1,310	1,175	7	11,051	6,977	101	4,347	3,847	45
In Primary schools ..	143,159	101,344	4,920	1,615,697	1,176,422	420	267,213	209,740	..
Total ..	152,918	110,246	5,469	1,770,471	1,312,580	3,780	316,343	254,102	842
In Art schools ..	258	195	..	..	..	..	81	65	..
In Medical schools ..	457	430	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools	8,779	7,925	1,858	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	2,330	1,726	156	63	56	..	21	15	..
In Commercial schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	1,484	1,335	1,484	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for the defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	46	26
In schools for adults.	141	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	1,655	1477	926	2,809	1,947	..	1,523	1,096	..
Total ..	15,104	13,222	4,652	2,872	2,003	..	1,691	1,222	26
Total for Recognized Institutions ..	180,628	185,044	13,908	1,773,404	1,814,641	3,880	318,665	255,949	868
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	180,628	135,044	13,908	1,773,404	1,314,641	3,830	318,665	255,949	

Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column (16).
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
29,972	25,365	6,057	189	156	122	38,196	32,834	7,284	1,918
208	201	39	..	..	..	954	787	313	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,976	1,958	517	386
70	63	57	..	..	..	304	289	206	9
458	417	406	..	..	..	1,534	1,383	1,366	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	545	529	300	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	169	167	150	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	126	123	126	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	391	391	256	..
30,708	26,046	6,559	189	156	122	44,195	38,461	10,518	2,331
225,655	211,371	10,168	1,668	1,596	62	424,278	390,390	14,828	28,944
21,480	19,754	1,043	646	546	20	38,834	32,299	1,216	4,047
1,787,249	1,444,997	10,963	4,313	3,248	23	3,817,631	2,935,746	16,326	1,430,481
2,034,384	1,676,122	22,174	6,627	5,385	105	4,280,743	3,358,435	32,370	1,463,472
43	39	..	..	..	..	382	299	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	457	430	228	52
3,423	3,137	1,236	..	..	..	12,202	11,062	3,094	174
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,470	2,363	1,260	..	..	..	4,884	4,160	1,416	..
302	280	66	11,840	9,683	..	12,142	9,963	66	393
69	60	60	..	..	..	69	60	60	..
119	102	119	..	..	..	1,603	1,437	1,603	46
643	592	481	..	..	..	709	638	507	205
..	..	..	170	119	..	311	253	..	3
6,404	6,269	343	103	85	63	12,494	10,874	1,332	3,184
13,473	12,842	3,565	12,113	9,887	63	45,253	39,176	8,306	4,113
2,078,565	1,715,010	32,298	18,929		290	4,370,191	3,436,072	51,194	1,469,916
..	..	..	6,005	5,799	160	6,005	5,799	160	905
2,078,565	1,715,010	32,298	24,934	21,227	450	4,376,196	3,441,871	51,354	1,470,821

* Scholars of the two Technology departments of Andhra and Madras Universities have been included under Arts and Science Colleges.

Cols.	10	11	12
Scholars	128	125	77

II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District board.			Municipal council.		
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
READING.									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate education									
Arts and Science ..	604	566	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	91	83	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	695	649	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
School and special education.									
In High schools ..	13,719	12,384	480	1,634	1,523	56	2,193	2,021	19
In Middle schools ..	2,399	2,085	10	241	210	..	497	450	28
Total ..	16,118	14,469	490	1,875	1,733	56	2,690	2,471	47
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
In Normal and Training schools ..	2,882	2,431	1,805	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools.	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
In schools for the defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ..	186	172	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,068	2,603	1,960	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total in Recognized Institutions ..	19,881	17,721	2,735	1,875	1,733	56	2,690	2,471	47
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total, all institutions for females.	19,881	17,721	2,735	1,875	1,733	56	2,690	2,471	47
Grand total, all institutions for males and females ..	200,509	152,765	16,643	1,775,279	1,316,374	3,886	321,355	258,420	915

Educational Institutions for Females.

	Aided.			Unaided.						
	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average daily attendance.	Grand total of number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column (16).
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	1,620	1,364	825	..	..	..	2,233	1,930	1,051	
	186	186	186	..	..	..	186	186	186	
	95	90	63	..	..	..	186	173	122	..
	1,910	1,640	1,074	..	..	..	2,605	2,289	1,359	..
	42,914	39,976	5,627	287	220	..	60,747	56,121	6,182	2,591
	8,008	7,484	564	31	28	..	11,176	10,257	602	2,284
	50,922	47,460	6,191	318	248	..	71,923	66,381	6,784	4,875
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	3,903	3,801	2,658	..	..	..	6,785	6,232	4,463	..
	929	849	315	..	..	..	929	849	315	..
	395	376	395	..	..	..	395	376	395	..
	126	115	120	..	..	..	126	115	120	26
	..	..	..	89	37	..	89	37	..	..
	1,794	1,299	488	252	209	54	2,232	1,680	692	622
	7,147	6,440	3,971	341	246	54	10,556	9,289	5,985	648
	59,970	55,540	11,236	659	494	54	85,084	77,959	14,128	5,523
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59,979	55,540	11,236	659	494	54	85,084	77,959	14,128	5,528
	2,138,544	1,770,550	43,534	25,593	21,721	504	4,461,280	3,519,830	65,482	1,476,844

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education—Males.*

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 12,86,900 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
"*Miscellaneous*" includes the following items:—

(i) Boarding charges in hostels, (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (iii) Charges relating to the *Oriental* Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

—	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
	Government funds. (1)	Board funds. (2)	Municipal funds. (3)	Fees. (4)	Other sources. (5)	Total. (6)	Government funds. (7)	Board funds. (8)	Municipal funds. (9)	Fees. (10)	Other sources. (11)	Total (12)	Government funds (13)	Board funds. (14)
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITIES AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
Universities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,84,149	..
Arts Colleges	7,06,783	..	..	10,10,601	2,848	17,20,182	4,050	..	..	74,778	30,878	1,09,701	6,10,651	..
Professional Colleges—														
Law	..	..	..	1,43,555	..	1,43,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	7,38,212	..	..	3,88,828	48,684	11,75,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	2,85,545	..	..	22,621	..	3,08,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,149	..
Engineering ..	8,80,922	..	..	1,74,863	32,599	10,88,384	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000	..
Agriculture ..	2,90,299	..	..	37,317	..	3,27,616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	2,34,100	..	..	..	..	2,34,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ..	1,36,984	..	..	41,413	..	1,78,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Forestry	2,28,898	..	..	..	..	2,28,898	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges ..	9,587	..	..	6,387	..	15,974	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,276	..
Total ..	35,11,280	..	..	18,25,585	84,131	54.20,996	4,050	..	..	74,778	30,873	1,09,701	24,19,225	.
SCHOOL EDUCATION.														
General.														
High schools ..	4,18,702	..	..	1,86,367	12,304	6,17,373	12,84,307	22,84,209	8,78,691	56,90,122	2,73,362	1,04,10,691	34,24,403	..
Middle schools ..	20.254	..	..	16,718	16,017	52,989	73,633	2,06,857	57,420	3,23,053	20,595	6,81,558	2,32,322	..
Primary schools ..	23,58,412	..	..	..	374	23,58,786	1,51,32,857	1,60,01,107	55,11,773	21,429	24,701	3,66,91,867	3,28,23,553	..
Total ..	27,97,368	..	..	2,03,085	28,695	30,29,148	1,64,90,797	1,84,92,173	64,47,884	60,34,604	3,18,658	4,77,84,116	3,64,80,278	..
Special.														
Art schools	1,32,642	..	..	..	4,193	1,36,835	1,420	..	1,930	114	..	3,464	..	..
Medical schools ..	1,74,895	..	..	27,026	..	2,01,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools ..	19,08,108	..	..	14,870	2,134	19,25,112	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,69,613	..
Engineering schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools.	14,01,999	..	..	27,056	85,255	15,14,310	300	66,293	..	245	..	66,838	9,412	1,160
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,808	..
Agricultural schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,284	..
Reformatory schools ..	5,55,551	..	..	3,740	..	5,59,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,660	..
Schools for the defectives.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	..	..	563	25,963	..
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	390	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	2,30,427	..	..	62	6,590	2.37,079	13,954	21,943	..	130	25,594	61,621	82,769	300
Total ..	44.03,622	..	..	72,754	98,571	45,74,947	15,674	88,236	2,493	489	25,594	1,32,486	7,29,509	1,460
Total (Direct) ..	1,07,12,270	.	..	21,01,424	2,11,397	1,30,25,091	1,65,10,521	1,85,80,409	64,50,377	61,09,871	3,75,125	4,80,26,303	3,96,29,012	1,460
Total (Direct and Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..

III-A.—*Expenditure on Education—Males*—*cont.*

Expenditure on "Buildings" includes Rs. 12,86,900 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following items:—

(i) Boarding charges in hostels, (ii) Scholarships in schools and colleges and (iii) Charges relating to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, Registration of Books, Text-Book Committee, etc.

	Aided institutions—*cont.*				Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,62,952	..	..	..	..	3,62,952
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,81,896	..	..	..	..	29,81,896
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,48,221	14,74,477	6,73,865	6,82,853	42,81,019	1,35,60,435
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,11,096	42,395	12,897	43,50,246	32,82,160	1,08,98,794
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,30,04,165	15,16,872	6,86,762	50,33,099	75,63,179	2,78,04,077
UNIVERSITIES AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Universities	..	4,83,651	4,05,469	24,53,269	..	..	..	15,64,149	..	..	4,83,651	4,05,469	24,53,269
Arts Colleges	..	‡85,85,310	9,17,750	51,13,711	..	61,024	61,024	13,21,434	..	..	46,70,689	10,12,495	70,04,618
Professional Colleges—													
Law	..	19,823	..	19,823	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63,378	..	1,63,378
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,38,212	..	..	3,88,828	48,684	11,75,724
Education	..	6,723	2,41,423	2,59,295	..	..	..	2,96,694	..	..	29,344	2,41,423	5,67,461
Engineering	..	96,218	..	2,96,218	..	..	..	10,80,922	..	..	2,71,081	32,599	13,84,602
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,90,299	..	..	37.317	..	3,27,616

Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,34,100	..	..	..	..	2,34,100
Technology	..	* ..	1,85,064	1,85,064	..	..	..	1,36,984	..	..	41,413	1,85,064	3,63,461
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,28,898	..	..	..	..	2,28,898
Intermediate Colleges	..	4,10,312	56,464	5,00,052	..	..	..	42,863	..	..	4,16,699	56,464	5,16,026
Total	..	46,02,037	18,06,170	88,27,432	..	61,024	61,024	59,34,555	..	..	65,02,400	19,82,198	1,44,19,153
School Education.													
General.													
High schools	2,000	86,49,742	29,76,079	1,50,52,224	66,953	50,266	1,17,219	51,27,412	22,84,209	8,80,691	1,45,93,184	33,12,011	2,61,97,507
Middle schools	..	5,55,627	2,74,817	10,62,766	15,918	12,867	28,785	3,26,209	2,06,857	57,420	9,11,316	3,24,296	18,26,093
Primary schools	..	10,61,656	12,16,775	3,51,01,984	..	26,589	26,589	5,03,14,822	1,60,01,107	55,11,773	10,83,085	12,68,439	7,41,79,226
Total	2,000	1,02,67,025	44,67,671	5,12,16,974	82,871	89,722	1,72,593	5,57,68,443	1,84,92,173	64,49,884	1,65,87,585	49,04,746	10,22,02,831
Special.													
Art schools	..	1,307	2,934	4,241	..	..	..	1,34,062	..	1,930	1,421	7,127	1,44,540
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,74,895	..	..	27,026	..	2,01,921
Training schools	..	8,102	1,72,622	7,50,337	..	..	..	24,77,721	..	..	22,972	1,74,756	26,75,449
Engineering schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools.	97,704	1,04,948	23,47,760	25,60,984	..	..	..	14,11,711	67,453	97,704	1,32,249	24,33,015	41,42,132
Commercial schools	..	17,133	6,612	27,553	3,01,775	46,078	3,47,853	3,808	..	..	3,18,908	52,690	3,75,406
Agricultural schools	..	9,230	..	15,514	..	..	..	6,284	..	..	9,230	..	15,514
Reformatory schools	..	..	4,505	36,165	..	..	..	5,87,211	..	..	3,740	4,505	5,95,456
Schools for the defectives.	21,624	332	48,141	96,060	..	..	..	25,963	..	22,187	332	48,141	96,623
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	1,175	1,175	..	..	..	..	1,574	1,574
Other schools	100	22,104	1,94,667	2,99,940	1,197	37,674	38,871	3,27,150	22,243	100	23,498	2,64,525	6,37,511
Total	1,19,428	1,63,156	27,77,241	37,90,794	3,02,972	84,927	3,87,899	51,48,805	89,696	1,21,921	5,39,371	29,86,333	88,86,126
Total (Direct)	12,428	1,50,32,218	90,51,082	6,38,35,200	3,85,843	2,35,673	6,21,516	6,68,51,803	1,85,81,869	65,71,805	2,36,29,356	98,73,277	12,56,08,110
Total (Direct and Indirect).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,98,55,068	2,00,98,741	72,58,567	2,86,62,455	1,74,36,456	15,33,12,187

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* Expenditure for the Technological classes has not been furnished by the Andhra University separately.
† The Expenditure of the constituent Arts and Technology Colleges of the Andhra University has been included.

III-B.—Expenditure on Education—Females.

Expenditure on " Buildings " includes Rs. 69,981 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.
" Miscellaneous " includes the following items:—
(1) Boarding charges in hostels, (2) scholarships in schools and colleges and (3) expenditure in private unrecognized schools.

	Government institutions.						District board and municipal institutions.		
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts Colleges	1,20,049	..	..	80,531	..	2,00,580	..	..	..
Professional Colleges—									
Education	1,74,118	..	..	24,750	..	1,98,868	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges	24,598	..	..	8,363	..	32,961	..	..	..
Total	3,18,765	..	..	1,13,644	..	4,32,409	..	..	..
SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
General.									
High schools	10,60,897	..	..	3,33,880	961	13,95,738	67,797	86,777	1,38,846
Middle schools	1,44,901	..	..	31,864	..	1,76,765	6,051	12,208	13,941
Total	12,05,798	..	..	3,65,744	961	15,72,503	73,848	98,985	1,52,787
Special.									
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools	6,43,736	..	..	658	598	6,44,992	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for the defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	59,685	..	..	..	581	60,266	..	..	..
Total	7,03,421	..	..	658	1,179	7,05,258	..	..	..
Total (Direct)	22,27,984	..	..	4,80,046	2,140	27,10,170	73,848	98,985	1,52,787
Total (Direct) for Males	1,07,12,270	..	..	21,01,424	2,11,397	1,30,25,091	1,65,10,521	1,85,80,409	64,50,377
Grand total (Direct) for all	1,29,40,254	..	..	25,81,470	2,13,537	1,57,35,261	1,65,84,369	1,86,79,394	66,03,164

	District board and municipal institutions—*cont.*			Aided institutions.					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Indirect)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts Colleges	..	..	..	51,738	..	..	1,61,745	2,35,102	4,48,585
Professional Colleges—									
Education	..	..	..	22,812	..	..	14,354	56,800	93,966
Medicine	..	..	..	28,945	..	..	57,940	1,58,450	2,45,335
Intermediate Colleges	..	..	..	5,485	..	..	31,047	72,071	1,08,603
Total	..	..	..	1,08,980	..	..	2,65,086	5,22,423	8,96,489
SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
General.									
High schools	90,881	708	3,85,009	10,60,804	..	..	12,62,596	7,35,958	30,59,358
Middle schools	10,135	..	42,335	1,32,458	..	..	1,94,609	1,85,179	5,12,246
Total	1,01,016	708	4,27,344	11,93,262	..	..	14,57,205	9,21,137	35,71,604
Special.									
Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools	..	..	..	7,42,415	..	200	17,338	3,28,691	10,83,644
Technical and Industrial schools	..	..	..	31,250	38	9,267	4,753	88,480	1,33,788
Reformatory schools	..	..	..	15,689	..	..	..	..	15,689
Schools for the defectives	..	..	..	7,943	..	..	62	12,153	20,158
Schools for the adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	..	..	..	15,722	..	200	15,624	62,112	93,658
Total	..	..	..	8,13,019	38	9,667	37,777	4,91,436	13,51,937
Total (Direct)	1,01,016	708	4,27,344	21,15,261	38	9,667	17,60,068	19,34,996	58,20,030
Total (Direct and Indirect) for females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (Direct) for males	61,09,871	3,75,125	4,80,26,303	3,96,29,012	1,460	1,21,428	1,50,32,218	90,51,082	6,38,35,200
Total (Direct and Indirect) for males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total (Direct) for all	62,10,887	3,75,833	4,84,53,647	4,17,44,273	1,498	1,31,095	1,67,92,286	1,09,86,078	6,96,55,230

III-B.—*Expenditure on Education—Females*—cont.

	Unaided institutions.			Total expenditure from					
	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Inspection ..	..	..	..	2,08,624	..	..	..	..	2,08,624
Building and equipment ..	..	..	..	14,44,187	7,631	17,868	1,60,802	13,14,415	29,44,903
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	3,23,045	4,875	103	13,07,614	4,56,010	20,91,647
Total (Indirect) ..	..	..	..	19,75,856	12,506	17,971	14,68,416	17,70,425	52,45,174
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	1,71,787	..	..	2,42,276	2,35,102	6,49,165
Professional Colleges—									
Education ..	..	..	..	1,96,930	..	..	39,104	56,800	2,92,834
Medicine ..	..	..	..	28,945	..	..	57,940	1,58,450	2,45,335
Intermediate Colleges ..	..	..	..	30,083	..	..	39,410	72,071	1,41,564
Total ..	..	..	..	4,27,745	..	..	3,78,730	5,22,423	13,28,898
SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
General.									
High schools ..	..	24,843	24,843	21,89,498	86,777	1,38,846	16,87,357	7,62,470	48,64,948
Middle schools ..	..	..	..	2,83,410	12,208	13,941	2,36,608	1,85,179	7,31,346
Total ..	..	24,843	24,843	24,72,908	98,985	1,52,787	19,23,965	9,47,649	55,96,294
Special.									
Medical schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools ..	..	..	..	13,86,151	..	200	17,996	3,29,289	17,33,636
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	31,250	38	9,267	4,753	88,480	1,33,788
Reformatory schools ..	..	..	..	15,689	..	..	..	..	15,689
Schools for the defectives ..	..	..	..	7,943	..	..	62	12,153	20,158
Schools for the adults ..	..	140	140	..	..	..	..	140	140
Other schools ..	2,837	5,034	7,871	75,407	..	200	18,461	67,727	1,61,795
Total ..	2,837	5,174	8,011	15,16,440	38	9,667	41,272	4,97,789	20,65,206
Total (Direct) ..	2,837	30,017	32,854	44,17,093	99,023	1,62,454	23,43,967	19,67,861	89,90,398
Total (Direct and Indirect) for females ..	..	..	..	63,92,949	1,11,529	1,80,425	38,12,383	37,38,286	1,42,35,572
Total (Direct) for males ..	3,85,843	2,35,673	6,21,516	6,68,51,803	1,85,81,869	65,71,805	2,36,29,356	98,73,277	12,55,08,110
Total (Direct and Indirect) for males ..	..	..	..	7,98,55,968	2,00,98,741	72,58,567	2,86,62,455	1,74,36,456	15,33,12,187
Grand total (Direct) for all ..	3,88,680	2,65,690	6,54,370	7,12,68,896	1,86,80,892	67,34,259	2,59,73,323	1,18,41,138	13,44,98,508
Grand total (Direct and Indirect) for all ..	..	..	..	8,62,48,917	2,02,10,270	74,38,992	3,24,74,838	2,11,74,742	16,75,47,759

IV-A.4—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.

(1)	Anglo-Indians. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Hindus. Harijans. (4)	Hindus. Brahmans. (5)	Hindus. Non-Brahmans. (6)	Muslims. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of pupils coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number of married pupils. (14)	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18. (15)
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,074	906,511	4,023,098	17,288,774		1,924,406	642	211	253	3,04,174	24,557,143	..	..	..
School education.														
Primary—														
Class I	52	50,651	103,520	23,754	464,049	64,371	..	..	15	7,551	713,963	526,960	68	30
Do. II	1,207	34,665	70,407	17,297	317,820	51,084	1	4	15	4,559	496,559	342,168	78	22
Do. III	580	27,129	41,955	15,056	277,025	47,778	7	11	5	4,386	413,932	278,828	86	40
Do. IV	580	21,082	35,449	16,918	220,182	39,924	3	1	17	2,768	336,924	211,628	130	42
Do. V	601	20,558	27,910	13,582	215,480	30,788	5	5	12	2,570	311,511	251,652	812	100
Middle—														
Class VI	575	13,973	13,846	21,881	102,949	12,779	8	6	3	1,286	167,306	72,610	1,349	414
Do. VII	570	10,717	7,630	19,079	78,380	9,301	45	..	2	1,040	126,764	54,792	1,621	532
Do. VIII	540	8,866	5,917	19,864	60,496	6,907	211	1	3	905	103,710	42,702	1,556	676
High—														
Class IX	384	4,639	2,672	14,424	35,817	3,789	44	5	4	243	62,021	18,627	936	237
Do. X	290	3,938	1,899	12,689	28,335	3,317	29	..	4	174	50,675	13,555	1,216	658
Do. XI	256	3,393	1,146	11,312	20,366	2,149	8	..	2	149	38,781	13,772	1,270	770
Total ..	5,635	199,611	312,351	185,856	1,820,399	272,187	361	33	82	25,631	2,822,146	1,827,294	9,122	3,521
University and Intermediate education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	44	1,276	267	5,155	6,508	635	1	4	4	172	14,066	2,446	4	
Second year	14	976	149	4,496	5,057	560	1	1	1	90	11,345	1,979	539	470
Degree classes—														
Third year	25	593	76	2,292	2,058	322	..	1	1	16	5,384	787	150	132
Fourth year	17	472	33	1,804	1,998	169	..	..	..	13	4,506	726	231	213
Fifth year	5	68	7	176	261	31	..	..	..	4	552	18	4	4
Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	..	41	8	150	88	8	..	..	..	2	297	10	6	6
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	105	3,426	540	14,073	15,970	1,725	2	6	6	297	36,150	5,966	1,350	1,216
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,740	203,037	312,891	199,929	1,836,369	273,912	363	39	88	25,928	2,858,296	1,838,260	10,472	4,737
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	230	371	115	1,217	3,071	..	..	..	96	5,100	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,740	203,267	313,262	200,044	1,837,586	276,983	363	39	88	26,024	2,863,396	1,833,260	10,472	4,737

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.

—	Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Harijans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Hindus. Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total	Number of pupils coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 14.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total population as per census of 1941.	19,663	1,004,571	4,045,394	17,442,556		1,972,046	430	158	165	299,684	24,784,667	..	..	..
School education.														
Primary—														
Class I	27	48,412	76,734	27,410	312,906	53,906	1	2	6	5,222	524,626	364,334	51	..
Do. II	1,362	25,307	39,606	20,250	202,284	34,453	1	14	16	3,939	327,232	186,438	116	2
Do. III	514	21,059	23,095	18,196	147,967	24,219	7	11	10	2,958	288,031	188,943	112	6
Do. IV	606	17,472	15,699	15,345	100,117	20,852	3	6	9	1,404	171,513	112,084	221	30
Do. V	596	13,948	10,355	14,740	83,541	12,439	..	7	1	846	136,473	82,595	781	63
Middle—														
Class VI	600	8,690	3,253	11,158	23,971	1,964	1	4	2	335	49,978	21,526	296	96
Do. VII	559	6,561	1,812	7,452	14,482	1,267	4	4	2	231	32,374	11,619	324	127
Do. VIII	471	6,312	1,453	5,799	10,896	715	5	7	2	326	25,986	9,448	411	227
High—														
Class IX	404	2,605	329	2,992	4,024	192	2	4	2	29	10,583	1,797	126	91
Do. X	285	2,040	220	2,189	3,292	152	3	1	2	22	8,206	1,375	568	149
Do. XI	234	1,293	186	1,672	1,991	125	..	3	..	14	5,518	1,021	151	129
Total ..	5,658	153,699	172,742	127,208	905,471	150,284	27	63	52	15,321	1,530,520	931,180	3,157	920
University and Intermediate education.														
Intermediate classes—														
First year	13	493	33	418	541	51	..	..	..	1	1,550	196	35	32
Second year	15	345	22	389	462	30	..	..	..	..	1,263	191	35	34
Degree classes—														
Third year	8	202	2	217	216	7	..	..	..	1	653	245	11	10
Fourth year	6	198	3	178	143	8	1	..	..	..	537	73	43	12
Fifth year	1	14	..	40	17	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—														
Sixth year	1	19	..	27	29	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
Seventh year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	44	1,271	60	1,269	1,408	96	1	..	..	2	4,151	705	124	88
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	5,702	154,970	172,802	128,472	906,879	150,380	28	63	52	15,323	1,534,671	931,885	3,281	1,008
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions	..	92	145	74	544	30	..	..	..	20	905	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5,702	155,062	172,947	128,546	907,423	150,410	28	63	52	15,343	1,535,576	931,885	3,281	1,008

V-A.—*Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.*

	Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Harijans.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of scholars coming from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above the age of 18.
(1)	(2)	(3).	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Schools.														
Art schools	..	20	43	217	36	10	..	..	..	..	326	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	9	215	164	3	14	..	..	..	..	405	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	7	2,650	2,267	5,666	816	528	..	..	..	94	12,028	8,132	3,246	1,979
Technical and industrial schools.	54	1,273	957	1,609	490	288	1	..	1	211	4,884	..	..	..
Commercial schools	205	1,181	5,087	4,632	154	457	2	3	..	28	11,749	1,122	842	798
Agricultural schools	..	6	..	..	60	3	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	1	70	4	1,196	92	180	..	..	..	14	1,557	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	5	154	26	167	134	19	..	2	..	28	530	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	..	..	147	121	27	..	..	..	13	308	..	..	..
Other schools	1	462	1,739	6,710	685	233	4	..	..	98	9,932	1,227	72	27
Total ..	273	5,825	10,338	20,508	2,591	1,759	7	5	1	481	41,788	10,481	4,160	2,804
Colleges.														
Law	..	82	396	407	13	43	..	..	..	1	942	..	176	176
Medical	34	229	354	752	53	157	2	..	4	5	1,590	135	44	44
Education	1	46	191	52	3	2	..	..	..	..	295	76	217	95
Engineering	17	124	382	875	41	88	..	..	2	4	1,533	609	226	76
Agricultural	23	12	140	288	41	23	..	..	..	13	540	..	..	..
Veterinary	1	38	144	164	30	14	..	..	..	..	391	374	46	46
Technology	3	29	104	144	3	12	..	1	..	1	297	150	10	..
Forestry	..	20	31	64	1	5	2	1	2	..	126	126	58	58
Total ..	79	580	1,742	2,746	185	344	4	2	8	24	5,714	1,470	777	495
Grand total ..	352	6,405	12,080	23,254	2,776	2,103	11	7	9	505	47,502	11,951	4,937	3,299

V-B.—*Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.*

(1)	Anglo-Indians. (2)	Indian Christians. (3)	Brahmans. (4)	Non-Brahmans. (5)	Harijans. (6)	Muslims. (7)	Buddhists. (8)	Parsis. (9)	Sikhs. (10)	Others. (11)	Total. (12)	Number of scholars coming from rural areas. (13)	Total number married pupils. (14)	Number of pupils of and above the age of 14. (15)
Schools.														
Art schools	1	18	15	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
Medical schools	..	2	18	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
Normal and training schools ..	52	4,076	477	1,800	422	120	2	..	..	10	6,959	1,598	514	410
Technical and industrial schools.	..	608	82	163	74	3	..	..	..	4	929	..	..	..
Commercial schools	162	110	58	56	7	..	..	..	..	..	393	..	..	..
Agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory schools	1	48	41	297	19	20	..	..	..	20	441	..	..	..
Schools for defectives	17	134	16	111	23	1	..	..	..	3	305	..	..	..
Schools for adults	..	2	..	88	1	..	..	..	..	1	92	..	..	..
Other schools	1	363	1,192	2,546	659	8	3	1	..	21	4,794	372	46	20
Total ..	234	5,351	1,899	5,114	1,206	152	5	1	..	59	14,021	1,970	560	430
Colleges.														
Law	..	3	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	3
Medical	8	266	82	174	14	25	..	3	..	..	572	45	13	13
Education	5	88	45	46	4	7	..	..	..	..	195	..	3	3
Engineering	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Agricultural	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	13	358	131	229	18	33	..	3	..	..	785	45	19	19
Grand total ..	247	5,709	2,030	5,343	1,224	185	5	4	..	59	14,806	2,015	579	449
Grand total for males and females.	599	12,114	14,110	28,597	4,000	2,288	16	11	9	564	62,308	13,966	5,516	3,748

VI-A.—Men Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.						
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Matriculation or School Final.	Passed Middle school.	Passed Primary school.	Other qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary schools.												
Government ..	11	248	2,917	354	7	..	..	138	30	3,537	168	3,705
Local Board and Municipal ..	11	4,302	35,181	3,809	260	14	2	642	952	43,563	1,610	45,173
Aided	31	4,317	36,220	3,125	207	22	8	2,693	2,586	43,900	5,306	49,206
Unaided ..	..	10	86	3	..	..	..	12	4	99	16	115
Total ..	53	8,877	74,404	7,291	474	36	10	3,485	3,569	91,099	7,100	98,199
Middle schools.												
Government ..	1	10	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	19	1	20
Local Board and Municipal ..	75	358	12	3	156	1	..	2	78	604	81	685
Aided	82	465	21	1	135	11	3	21	94	704	129	833
Unaided ..	15	11	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	29	7	36
Total ..	173	844	33	4	302	12	6	23	177	1,356	218	1,574
High schools.												
Government ..	101	105	8	..	48	17	2	29	62	262	110	372
Local Board and Municipal ..	1,801	3,247	120	13	1,156	222	164	120	928	6,337	1,434	7,771
Aided	2,325	3,280	124	16	1,282	301	231	154	906	7,027	1,592	8,619
Unaided ..	10	19	..	..	7	6	2	3	15	36	26	62
Total ..	4,237	6,651	252	29	2,493	546	399	306	1,911	13,662	3,162	16,824
Grand total ..	4,463	16,372	74,689	7,324	3,269	594	415	3,814	5,657	106,117	10,480	116,597

VI-B.—Women Teachers.

Classes of institutions.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(9)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Primary schools.												
Government ..	1	98	528	18	3	1	..	1	5	648	7	655
Local Board and Municipal ..	4	646	9,847	808	31	6	..	53	130	11,336	189	11,525
Aided	7	1,630	12,879	369	105	20	..	642	434	14,990	1,096	16,086
Unaided ..	..	5	33	1	..	..	..	4	..	39	4	43
Total ..	12	2,379	23,287	1,196	139	27	..	700	569	27,013	1,296	28,309
Middle schools.												
Government ..	15	54	18	3	19	1	..	3	12	109	16	125
Local Board and Municipal ..	4	23	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	31	8	39
Aided	41	259	37	..	20	6	1	15	14	357	36	393
Unaided ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	4
Total ..	60	336	57	3	41	9	1	20	34	497	64	561
High schools.												
Government ..	148	352	27	..	104	15	5	15	46	631	81	712
Local Board and Municipal ..	54	123	11	1	28	3	6	5	31	217	45	262
Aided	559	1,153	62	1	270	59	11	69	112	2,045	251	2,296
Unaided ..	4	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	13	4	17
Total ..	765	1,636	101	2	402	78	22	89	192	2,906	381	3,287
Grand total ..	837	4,351	23,445	1,201	582	114	23	809	795	30,416	1,741	32,157

VII.—*Anglo-Indian Education.*

Total of Anglo-Indian population.	Males ..	19,074
	Females ..	19,663
	Total ..	38,737

Percentage of Anglo-Indian scholars at school to the population.	Males ..	39·2
	Females ..	38·0
	Total ..	38·6

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.	Scholars on rolls on 31st March 1949.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on rolls.*	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Direct expenditure from Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Institutions for males.							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
High schools.	19	4,500	412	1,326	208	39	1,89,934	..	2,82,380	2,19,180	6,91,494
Middle schools ..	7	1,687	637	396	74	7	57,253	..	26,983	50,899	1,35,135
Primary schools ..	5	693	371	113	30	3	29,143	..	5,225	13,887	48,255
Training schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	31	6,880	1,420	1,835	312	49	2,76,330	..	3,14,588	2,83,966	8,74,884
Institutions for females.											
High schools ..	22	5,190	995	1,697	251	53	2,00,741	..	2,06,980	1,38,423	5,46,144
Middle schools.	11	2,432	847	629	113	14	67,440	..	52,379	30,654	1,50,473
Primary schools ..	6	384	169	104	27	6	20,034	..	3,364	13,438	36,836
Training schools ..	2	53	..	2	7	..	22,511	..	811	11,601	34,923
Technical and Industrial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	41	8,059	2,011	2,432	398	73	3,10,726	..	2,63,534	1,94,116	7,68,376
Grand total for all institutions ..	72	14,939	3,431	4,267	710	122	5,87,056	..	5,78,122	4,78,082	16,43,260

Indirect expenditure.

	Government funds	Local funds	Fees	Other sources	Total expenditure
Inspection	24,678	..	..	..	24,678
Buildings, etc.	1,31,771	..	87,418	1,61,089	3,80,278
Miscellaneous	1,09,385	..	31,916	64,485	2,05,786
Total (Indirect) ..	2,65,834	..	1,19,334	2,25,574	6,10,742
Grand total (Direct and Indirect).	8,52,890	..	6,97,456	7,03,656	22,54,002

Expenditure on buildings spent by Public Works Department—Nil.

" Miscellaneous " includes—

(i) Boarding charges on hostels; (ii) Scholarships; and (iii) Expenditure on Anglo-Indian School Examination charges.

* The term " non-European " does not include domiciled Anglo-Indians.

VIII.—*Examination Results.*

Examinations.	Males. Number of Examinees. Public.	Males. Number of Examinees. Private.	Males. Number of Examinees. Total.	Males. Number passed. Public.	Males. Number passed. Private.	Males. Number passed. Total.	Females. Number of Examinees. Public.	Females. Number of Examinees. Private.	Females. Number of Examinees. Total.	Females. Number passed. Public.	Females. Number passed. Private.	Females. Number passed. Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree examinations.												
Arts and Science—												
D.Litt.	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph.D.	4	5	9	4	2	6	3	..	3	1	..	1
D.Sc.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.Litt.	2	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	4	3	..	3
M.A.	32	78	110	29	62	91	22	4	26	15	3	18
M.Sc.	40	..	40	36	..	36	24	..	24	24	..	24
B.A. (Hons.)	140	174	314	122	144	266	42	15	57	39	13	52
B.Sc. (Hons.)	166	120	286	121	47	168	44	6	50	20	3	23
B.A. (Pass)	1,629	4,297	5,926	787	1,106	1,893	248	876	1,124	118	309	427
B.Sc. (Pass)	2,100	2,142	4,242	957	691	1,648	243	162	405	121	65	186
B.O.L.	4	53	57	4	27	31	..	4	4	..	4	4
M.O.L.	..	17	17	..	11	11	..	1	1	..	..	..
Law—												
Master of Law	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law	494	106	600	265	49	314	2	..	2	2	..	2
Medicine—												
M.D.	27	13	40	5	3	8	8	1	9	1	..	1
M.B.B.S.	216	182	398	92	94	186	87	62	149	37	40	77
M.S.	13	12	25	1	2	3	1	1	2	..	1	1
D.O.	14	..	14	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.S.Sc.	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.G.O.	5	..	5	5	..	5	16	..	16	12	..	12
B.Sc. (Phar.)	22	..	22	6	..	6	..	..		..	..	..

VIII.—Examination Results—cont.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Degree examinations—cont.												
Engineering—												
Master of E.E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of E.E.	59	6	65	54	5	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of C.E.	116	4	120	108	4	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M.E.	38	15	53	33	12	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Highways	8	1	9	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tele Communication.	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education—												
M.Ed.	6	1	7	6	1	7	4	..	4	1	..	1
B.Ed. and B.T.	337	83	420	287	67	354	219	46	265	190	39	229
Commerce—												
M. Com.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Com.	1,348	1,410	2,753	793	372	1,165	..	2	2	..	2	2
B. Com. (Hons.)	41	23	64	26	9	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology—												
Master of Tech.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Tech.	38	5	43	34	5	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Tech.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—												
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.Sc. (Agriculture)	182	12	194	145	12	157	..	1	1	..	1	1
Veterinary—												
B.V.Sc.	22	8	30	16	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..

Intermediate examinations.												
Intermediate in Arts and Science ..	8,861	13,941	22,802	3,566	5,591	9,157	769	1,779	2,548	406	824	1,230
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	1,905	841	2,746	1,226	400	1,626	1,049	40	1,089	810	30	840
Veterinary examinations	56	..	56	32	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
School examinations.												
(*a*) On completion of High School Course—												
Matriculation	..	2,354	2,354	..	509	509	..	306	306	..	171	171
School Final, etc.	38,866	* 21,365	60,231	38,866	* 21,279	† 60,145	5,280	1,378	6,658	5,280	1,378	6,658
Anglo-Indian High School ..	247	..	247	196	..	196	167	..	167	150	..	150
Cambridge School Certificate ..	..	179	179	..	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) On completion of Middle School Course—												
Cambridge Junior	57	..	57	33	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indian Middle	364	..	364	297	..	297	357	..	357	326	..	326
(*c*) On completion of Primary Course—												
Upper Primary	23,661	6,211	29,872	9,275	1,755	11,030	8,837	1,173	10,010	3,372	316	3,688
Lower Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) On completion of Vocational Course—												
For Teacher's Certificate—												
Vernacular { Higher .. .. / Lower .. .. }	7,999	..	7,999	4,726	..	4,726	3,690	..	3,690	2,507	..	2,507
At Art schools.												
Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	97	..	97	52	..	52	15	..	15	9	..	9
Engineering Schools	37	1,384	1,421	21	925	946	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	267	2,162	2,429	178	1,581	1,759	383	1,045	1,428	185	580	765
Commercial Schools	350	9,428	9,778	165	3,918	4,083	110	280	390	52	97	149
Agricultural Schools	13	..	13	13	..	13 ‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Includes teacher candidates also. † Indicates the number that completed S.S.L.C. course. ‡ Number completed.

IX.—Statistics of Educational Institutions in Rural Areas.

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars. Government. Institutions.	Government. Scholars.	District board. Institutions.	District board. Scholars.	Private. Institutions.	Private. Scholars.	Total. Institutions.	Total. Scholars.	Expenditure on institutions. From Government funds.	From district board funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	Number of teachers. In Government schools.	In district board schools.	In private schools.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
									RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
I. RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																
For males.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	3	686	3	686	23,764	3,000	2,26,219	2,52,983	..	..	83	83
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	3	1,116	135	61,877	97	46,326	235	109,319	8,80,663	20,24,946	38,94,916	68,00,525	56	2,627	2,127	4,810
Middle Schools ..	2	189	31	4,965	22	8,320	55	13,474	85,420	1,90,293	3,64,107	6,39,820	11	245	209	465
Primary Schools.	899	67,893	9,244	963,223	9,049	803,658	19,192	1,834,774	3,43,05,646	92,64,634	10,71,414	4,46,41,694	1,971	34,637	30,524	67,132
Training Schools.	14	2,189	..	..	10	1,323	24	3,512	6,62,146	..	1,11,366	7,73,512	106	11	79	196
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	1	62	3	376	9	1,000	13	1,438	1,25,209	..	8,260	1,33,469	25	5	22	52
Total ..	919	71,449	9,413	1,030,441	9,190	861,313	19,522	1,963,203	3,60,82,848	1,14,82,873	56,76,282	5,32,42,003	2,169	37,525	33,044	72,738
For females.																
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	20	..	19,893	..	19,893	..	..	6	6
Professional Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools ..	5	881	10	3,389	29	7,303	44	11,573	3,20,243	1,17,246	4,49,436	8,86,925	66	162	385	613

Middle Schools ..	4	438	2	138	6	508	12	1,079	55,399	12,069	35,347	1,02,815	29	13	46	33
Primary Schools.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Schools.	20	1,858	..	..	32	2,410	52	4,268	8,16,950	..	2,60,023	10,76,973	106	..	210	316
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for adults ..	..	—	—	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools ..	2	155	..	..	9	486	11	641	64,769	..	25,599	90,368	9	1	31	41
Total ..	31	3,332	12	3,527	77	10,722	120	17,581	12,57,361	1,49,208	7,70,405	21,76,974	210	176	678	1,064
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions ..	950	74,781	9,425	1,033,968	9,267	872,035	19,642	1,980,784	3,73,40,209	1,16,32,081	64,46,687	5,54,18,977	2,379	37,701	33,722	73,802
II. UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.																
For males ..	..	..	..	..	8	696	8	696	..	..	37,391	37,391	..	..	33	33
For females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	8	696	8	696	..	..	37,391	37,391	..	..	33	33
Grand total for all institutions.	950	74,781	9,425	1,033,968	9,275	872,731	19,650	1,981,480	3,73,40,209	1,16,32,081	64,84,078	5,54,56,368	2,379	37,701	33,755	73,835

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Education)

G.O. No. 3582, 21st November 1949

Report on Public Instruction—1948-49—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 3rd November 1949, No. 270 F/49.

Order—No. 3582, Education, dated 21st November 1949.

Recorded.

2. The enrolment of pupils and students in schools and colleges continue to show an all-round increase as revealed by the following figures :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.
Arts Colleges—		
Men	30,529	35,123
Women	3,602	4,076
Professional Colleges—		
Men	5,187	5,714
Women	768	785
Secondary Schools—		
Boys	388,997	393,041
Girls	88,256	96,243
Elementary Schools	3,650,748	3,816,554

3. The number of elementary schools increased by 620 to a total of 37,195 the total enrolment increasing by 17 per cent. The improvement was also qualitative as judged by the number of pupils in Standard V to those in Standard I which have shown an increase, the percentage

being 34·1 as against 32·8 in 1947–48. Considering that permanent literacy depends on completion of the Fifth Standard, Government are still concerned with the large proportion which does not reach Standard V. They are considering whether it would be possible to compel the completion of the course up to the 5th Standard by all pupils once enrolled in the Schools. They are also examining whether the teachers and managements of schools can be offered monetary inducement for increasing the proportion of pupils in the higher standards.

The scheme for compulsory elementary education was not extended pending examination of the results of compulsion. In the meanwhile, it is noted that during the year there was an increase in the enrolment of the schoolage population in compulsory areas, the percentage being 8·8 in the case of boys and 7·2 in the case of girls.

4. The policy of introducing the scheme of Basic education in the Province was continued with vigour. Eleven Basic Training schools and 84 basic elementary schools were opened, the resulting totals being 18 and 101 respectively. To encourage construction of Basic Training schools, a higher rate of grant, three-fourths, as against the usual half has been sanctioned.

5. There was a marked increase in the number of secondary schools opened in the Province, the number having risen from 790 to 899 (by about 14 per cent).

The scheme of reorganization of secondary education was implemented in the year according to which, scope for developing natural talents for vocational callings has been provided in the curricula. The increase in enrolment is apparently in response to the new bias in secondary education. The citizenship training, which is now an integral part of the curricula up to IV Form (inclusive) and optional in Form V and VI, has been taken up with enthusiasm, and should give education a new vitality and interest. The study of a main craft, included in the curriculam of Forms I to III, is designed to exploit the project method, the better to attract and engage the mind on what is concrete and useful. During the year under review, the embargo placed in 1930 on payment of building and equipment grants to secondary schools newly opened by local bodies was lifted and half-grants, subject to a limit of Rs. 35,000 for buildings and Rs. 5,000 for equipment, are available.

6. There were 51 Arts Colleges for men and 11 Arts Colleges for women as against 48 and 8 respectively in the last year. The Government Arts College, Mangalore, was raised to the first grade. The number of Professional colleges remained unaltered.

7. There was a definite progress in the education of Harijans in the several stages as the following figures show :—

	1947–48.	1948–49.
Elementary Schools	424,807	459,674
Colleges	676	807
Secondary Schools	19,742	25,499
Special Schools (excluding training Schools).	1,561	2,822
Training Schools	1,284	1,288

Free education of Harijans in Secondary and Elementary Schools was sanctioned for a period of ten years. The expenditure being debited to the Harijan-uplift Fund.

8. A scheme of adult education was sanctioned by the Government for the first time. The chief features of the scheme are—

(1) Opening of adult literacy schools.

(2) Training staff for adult literacy work.

(3) Opening of Rural colleges.

(4) Training for citizenship and leaders in youth movement.

(5) Training Camps for Social Service Workers.

(6) Visual instruction.

According to this scheme, one hundred aided adult literacy schools were sanctioned. Five hundred and fifty-four teachers were trained in three batches for adult literacy work. Training courses in adult literacy work were also organized for student volunteers from Colleges. Adult education was also duly publicized in the All India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition and in the Special Exhibition at the Memorial Hall in March 1949.

9. The Madras Libraries Act was passed into law to improve the working of the library system. In addition to grants paid for libraries maintained by local bodies, co-operative societies and private associations, libraries maintained by Grama Sangams were admitted to aid. A Central Film Library was organized and 212 films were purchased for being lent to educational institutions on nominal hire.

10. The Government took over the management of the Victory Memorial School for the Blind. They also sanctioned the opening of a school for the Deaf-Mutes in South Malabar for which a building is being found.

11. Other features of importance during the year were—

(i) In pursuance of the National Cadet Corps Act (Central Act), the Government decided to organize National Cadet Corps units in this Province consisting of the Senior Division for Colleges and the Junior Division for schools, the number of cadets being 2,000 and 4,000 respectively. There is apparently great enthusiasm for military training.

(ii) In view of the high cost of living, the basis of assessment of boarding grants to Indian Orphanages and boarding homes was raised from 2/3rd to 3/4th of the net boarding charges of the institution, subject to a maximum of Rs. 8 per mensem for each resident certified destitute pupil.

(iii) With a view to encourage the study of languages a scheme for the award of prizes for best books in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada, was instituted and Poet Laureates in these languages as well as in Sanskrit were also appointed.

(iv) The rules for recruitment of inspecting officers (District Educational Officers and Junior Deputy Inspectors) were amended so as to provide for the recruitment of teachers in non-Government educational institutions to these posts.

(v) The Government directed that a departmental magazine entitled "New Education" be published by the Director of Public Instruction so as to serve as a vehicle for clarifying the various schemes of reorganization and the educational activities generally. An editorial committee was formed with the Principal of the Lady Willingdon Training College as the Editor.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

J. M. LOBO PRABHU,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

„ Public (Political) Department.

To the Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.